

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XIX, Nos. 372, 373

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

January 15/31, 1993

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1992 in review: Eruptions, aftershocks and a shifting landscape

Analysis

By Marie Simonetti Rosen

On April 29 at 3:30 P.M. Pacific time, the law enforcement community went into red alert as riots erupted in response to the acquittal of four Los Angeles police officers accused in the beating of Rodney King. At the epicenter of this man-made disaster, South Central Los Angeles, some 1,000 fires burned out of control, 52 people were killed, 2,383 were injured, more than 16,000 were arrested, and damages were estimated to be as much as \$1 billion. With local law enforcement personnel unable to control the upheaval, the National Guard and the U.S. military were called in to handle what appeared to be a complete breakdown of law and order. The rioting was called the nation's worst civil disorder in this century. Indeed, the nation had not experienced anything even remotely close in the area of civil unrest in more than 20 years.

While Los Angeles clearly suffered the worst of the riotous upheaval, the controversial verdict triggered a shock wave of disturbances in many other cities as well, and police departments often found themselves less than ideally prepared for the surges of violence that ensued. Thus, just as 1991 saw a re-examination of police policies and practices on the use of force, 1992 saw the law enforcement profession hastily reviewing, revising or making up policies for handling civil unrest.

For those cities that experienced violent unrest firsthand, evaluations of

police response to such disturbances were very often sharply critical of the lack of communication and coordination — internally as well as with other agencies — political indecision, and a lack of preparedness on the part of line officers. The situation was exacerbated by the fact that most officers serving today have an average of about seven years experience and, therefore, have no experience with civil disturbances.

In October, the F.B.I. released a handbook titled "Prevention and Control of Civil Disturbance: Time for Review," which was based on concerns voiced by a number of major city chiefs. In the document, the contributors cite such problems as out-of-date equipment, a lack of officer training, the failure to develop new tactics to deal with the increased use of firearms by rioters, threats to innocent people, and the role of arson in urban riots. The question police chiefs and other public officials had to grapple with was whether it was better to deal swiftly and aggressively with disturbances or take a slower, more measured approach. For a number of police officials the consensus was that it was better "to take quick and decisive action rather than to let the situation defuse itself." The F.B.I. handbook notes that recent experience with civil disorders tends to suggest that slow or ineffective first response by the police contributes to a significant increase in property damage, additional loss of life, and an increase in the number of neighborhoods in-

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On the fourth day of rioting, a truckload of National Guard troops is escorted along Martin Luther King Blvd. in Los Angeles by an LAPD cruiser. It took the National Guard, the U.S. military, and a host of city, county and state law enforcement personnel to restore calm to the city. (Wide World Photo)

LEN salutes its 1992 People of the Year, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

An unprecedented commitment to reducing substance abuse through public/private partnership efforts

By Peter C. Dodenhoff

Ideally, "partnership" connotes an arrangement in which two or more parties bear shared risks or investments in a given venture, with an eye toward reaping shared benefits or rewards.

Partnership is the bedrock on which community-oriented policing is based. However difficult it may be to define community-oriented policing — other than by itemizing its possible component parts — it is universally recognized that without the partnership between law enforcement and other entities, be they public or private, community-oriented policing is no more than lip service.

Likewise, it has long been recognized that when it comes to fighting the scourge of drug abuse, law enforcement cannot do it alone. After the many heavy-handed, supply-side strategies that have been undertaken against drugs, the police concede that their efforts alone are unable to turn the tide. They can succeed admirably at filling limited prison space with drug offenders, but any real measure of success will require the involvement of many other parties, particularly with respect to reducing the demand for drugs.

Enter the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation — the Law Enforcement News People of the Year for 1992.

In 1986, around the time that crack cocaine use was reaching epidemic levels in urban America, the trustees of the Princeton, N.J.-based foundation began to wonder whether the organization might be able to address the substance abuse issue in some meaningful way. That preliminary step

in itself represented something of a departure for the foundation, which typically focuses its nearly \$3 billion in resources on health-care issues. It became clear that the abuse of drugs and alcohol was indeed a health-care issue, but what evolved out of two years of background research by a working group at the foundation — before a single grant dollar was awarded — was to be much more than that.

The Fighting Back program, which the foundation is supporting to the tune of more than \$26 million, spans a broad spectrum of public policy issues, even as it maintains a tight and consistent focus on substance abuse demand reduction. From law enforcement to education to health care, from insurance providers to housing authorities to average citizens concerned about neighborhood quality of life, Fighting Back is taking an unprecedented holistic approach to a problem that has ravaged neighborhoods and contributed to a community-wide sense of helplessness and hopelessness. No organization, public or private, has to date made such a commitment of resources and belief to the idea of bringing together all of the players needed to solve the substance abuse problem. This grand experiment holds the promise of significant long-term benefits for law enforcement and for communities and citizens at large, and has already begun to show evidence — both statistically and anecdotally — of short-term gains as well.

Developing a Game Plan

A number of things became clear to foundation staffers.

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Tremors rattle the police landscape

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involved in civil disorder. In some cities, of course, mass violence seemed inevitable but never occurred, due in part to the police use of various mechanisms for letting off steam — hot lines, open dialogue with constituents, and access to information to dispel rumors. Generous doses of luck didn't hurt, either

Consequences of Unrest

The riots of 1992 were not limited to those that occurred in reaction to the Los Angeles verdict. In Chicago a riot was triggered by fans celebrating a basketball championship. In Belmar, N.J., violence grew out of a pop music concert. Police shootings sparked riots in Mobile, Ala., and in New York. Whatever the cause, for many cities the cost of rioting included a scarred political landscape. In Los Angeles both the mayor and the police chief paid the price. The political response to a police shooting in New York caused what some say is the deepest schism in 20 years between the mayor and the rank and file. The mayor displayed what some perceived as undue sympathy to the family of the man who had been shot — an armed drug dealer — thereby leaving many with the impression that the officer had acted improperly, even criminally. The officer was later exonerated by a grand jury, and the prosecution witnesses — relatives of the drug dealer — were said to have committed perjury. In light of the rioting that accompanied the original shooting, the department did plan for the worse when the grand jury's decision was announced. Snippets of the testimony and evidence were released over a period of time, and the timing of the actual announcement even took into consideration the phase of the moon. The city remained calm, but the repercussions didn't end there. The demoralization of many officers over the mayor's response to the situation was a significant undercurrent to a raucous police demonstration later in the year.

Even as civil unrest was a constant underlying concern for law enforcement in 1992, the use of force continued to dominate many agendas. The Justice Department's review of police brutality, ordered in 1991 in the aftermath of the Rodney King beating, was met with sharp Congressional criticism for its failure to take a critical, discerning look at police misconduct. That shortcoming, however, was said to stem largely from the irregular nature of record-keeping for such incidents. Issues of civilian oversight of police, which resurfaced on the local agenda in 1991, came under the spotlight once again in 1992. At least 10 cities considered civilian-review proposals as police chiefs and others argued that civilian review boards would not help to reduce police wrongdoing. The general public, however, had its own views on the subject. In a national poll conducted by Louis Harris and Associates Inc., and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 8 of 10 Americans said they favored a board with a mixed composition of both police and civilians. Seen against the backdrop of the times, this surprising result — one that cut across demographic and racial lines — should prompt localities to look closely at public attitudes when the issue of civilian review comes to the fore.

Back to the Community

Just what impact these spasmodic events have had on community policing — whether a mild tremor or a major tectonic shift — is difficult to determine. With many aspects of community

The large number of new chiefs, combined with numerous new Federal appointees, will necessitate the forging of new professional relationships — what would usually be called an "old boy network." But the network will be neither old nor solely male.

policing, there are simply no generally accepted measuring methods. As important, now that scores of the country's largest cities have begun to adopt the philosophy, there is still no consensus definition of community policing. How does one know if the policing style of a particular city is indeed community-oriented? Assuming that it is, how can one assess the impact? In the biggest cities, there is growing concern that the adoption of the community-oriented approach is more difficult than may have been believed at the outset. The cynicism of officers at all levels, the amorphous nature of community policing, the media consciousness of political officials — all have helped to slow the process. In some instances, these factors and others lead to little more than a community-policing charade.

In some localities, community policing is being credited with declines in crime. In other areas, where crime has gone up, community policing is being offered as an explanation because increased interaction between officers and the community has fostered increased reporting of crime. One police researcher put it simply: "The question is how do we disentangle the crime stats." Others say crime rates cannot be used at all to measure community policing. Different measures will have to be used, but such measures are as yet unformulated.

Yet notwithstanding the lack of measurements and a simmering sub-surface skepticism, community policing did receive an endorsement last year from the Law Enforcement Steering Committee, a coalition of 11 major law enforcement organizations. The community-based approach was also incorporated into the "seed" portion of the Justice Department's Weed & Seed program for reducing local violence. Although community policing continues to reshape law enforcement to varying degrees, the most dramatic transformation of the profession — at least over the short term, and

possibly for many years to come — is occurring because of unprecedented changes in the ranks of police executives.

A Changing of the Guard

"All is change; all yields its place and goes." This ancient saying was amply applicable to law enforcement in 1992. Not in the 17-year history of Law Enforcement News has there been a year with such movement at the top. More than one-third of nation's 50 largest cities experienced changes in police leadership: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Diego, San Francisco, Washington, Denver, Austin, Long Beach, Pittsburgh, Tulsa, Cincinnati, Tucson and Oakland. The wave of departures and new appointments washed ashore in many other cities as well: Salt Lake City, Portsmouth, Va., Elizabeth, N.J., Tampa, St. Petersburg, and Birmingham. Such change was almost epidemic in the New York metropolitan area, affecting the NYPD along with the New York Transit Police and the Nassau and Suffolk County police forces. As a result, nearly 40,000 officers in a radius of less than 50 miles are now working under new leadership.

Political differences between police executives and elected officials underscored many of the departures, while others left because it was simply their time. In some instances, new chiefs lasted just a matter of weeks. Suffolk County, N.Y., and San Francisco each went through four top cops in one year. The gain will be new people with fresh ideas; the loss is a wealth of experience and talent. The extent to which this dramatic change in leadership will influence the public safety agenda remains to be seen. There will be no small number of chiefs who will need to get in touch quickly with the needs of their constituencies. The large number of new chiefs on the block, combined with numerous new Federal appointees, will necessitate the forging of new professional relationships — what usually would be called an "old boy network." But the network will be neither old nor solely male.

1992 proved to be a good one for women in law enforcement. Four women were appointed as police chiefs in major cities — in Tucson, Austin, Elizabeth, N.J. and Portsmouth, Va. Two came up through the ranks of the departments they now head. Two others were career officers who relocated from other departments. Even the FBI got into the act, appointing its first female as head of a field office. These appointments, while statistically insignificant among the more than 16,000 police departments nationwide, mark the first time that more than one woman at a time has occupied the chief's office in major cities. While their numbers are few, they are the first generation.

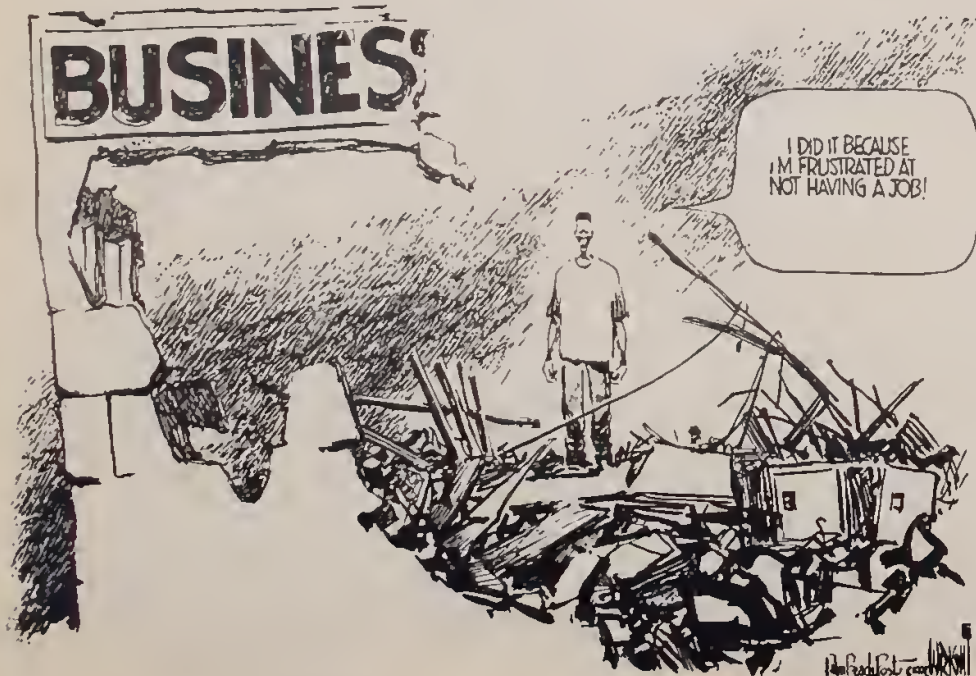
Regardless of gender, new police executives will find themselves facing officers who feel overly scrutinized and who are trying to contend with community-oriented policing. These chiefs will be dealing with elected officials who want more say on issues of public safety than they have had in the past. They will face budgets that continue to be inadequate. They will face a public that is frustrated, frightened and criminally victimized at the rate of more than 1 out of every 4 households. And, if some reports are correct, it is a public that is increasingly arming itself in response to such events as the Los Angeles riots and the election of Bill Clinton (who favors a Federal waiting period on the purchase of handguns).

When Is an Issue Not an Issue?

As law enforcement prepared for the possibility of civil unrest last year, the country prepared for a Presidential election. Yet despite the heightened tensions on the streets, and even though the country's domestic agenda had center stage during the campaign, law and order issues were not high on the list of public priorities. With the nation's attention focused on the economy, President Bush and Governor Clinton offered only occasional passing remarks on criminal justice issues. As the country's second largest city was partially destroyed by rioters, a collective amnesia seemed to set in, as if the scene were too disturbing to contemplate for very long. To an extent, the election served as an almost welcome diversion from the sight of U.S. troops patrolling the streets of a devastated American city.

The resources and energies of the country are being focused, for the moment, on major economic issues. That should please the police officials and criminal justice theorists who believe that improvements in the areas of poverty, joblessness, and education will help reduce crime. Of course, many experts are just as hopeful that the new Administration will provide greater support for local law enforcement, with less bureaucracy to get in the way. They want gun-control legislation, assistance with community policing efforts, and increased funding for research, technical assistance, officer education and training enhancements. Before any of these things can be accomplished, however, law enforcement must first get the ear of the new Administration. On that score, the line forms to the left.

Will the Administration eventually turn its attention to issues of public safety? Obviously time will tell.



Law enforcement around the nation, 1992

A state-by-state roundup of events that shaped the year

Alabama

JANUARY: A convicted contract killer pleads with the jury that convicted him to recommend the death penalty, part of his strategy to win a third appeal. Two earlier convictions of Thomas Douglas Arthur for a 1982 murder-for-hire were overturned because of charges that prosecutors paid for testimony against him.

FEBRUARY: Public Safety Commissioner Jan Cook proposes using drug-sniffing dogs in a truck safety enforcement program. . . . Corrections Commissioner Morris Thugpen says due to funding problems he will fall 100 prisoners short of compliance with a court order to remove state inmates from county jails.

APRIL: After two girls report being raped by boys in a gang, Shelby County commissioners seek funding to hire a sheriff's deputy to investigate gang activity in schools. . . . The State Police Benevolent Association in Montgomery files suit to halt closing of the Easterling Correctional Facility in an effort to protect 300 jobs. . . . Court costs are increased to help balance the state court budget, with the minimum fine for speeding raised to \$84.

JUNE: Mobile police officers Frank Saunee and Marvin Whitfield are held for the grand jury in the fatal shootings of a suspect and a bystander. Police Chief Harold Johnson says the officers' actions were justified. . . . Circuit Judge James Garrett declares a mistrial in a robbery case because a black juror reportedly said she would not convict the black defendant because of race. The juror's comments are attributed to backlash over the Rodney King verdict in Los Angeles.

AUGUST: Corrections Commissioner Morris Thigpen announces that 468 employees will be laid off and two small detention facilities closed unless legislators come up with \$13 million by Oct. 1.

OCTOBER: Legislators approve bills allowing release of some inmates — most habitual offenders — sentenced to life without parole. . . . A Federal court refuses to grant an injunction against a so-called "gag rule" prohibiting Mobile police officers from criti-

cizing the mayor or Police Chief Harold Johnson, when such criticism impairs department operations. The court does grant a trial, slated for June 1993, to hear the case of police officer John Angle, who argues he was fired for criticizing an undercover squad.

NOVEMBER: Alabama's new Drug Operations Center opens in Montgomery, allowing exchange of drug intelligence information with similar centers in Mississippi and Louisiana.

DECEMBER: The number of juveniles charged in state courts with murder and non-negligent manslaughter during 1991 is nearly double that in 1987, statistics show. The state had 81 such cases involving juveniles last year.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Birmingham Police Chief Arthur V. Deutesh retires in May with a disability pension. Deutesh's 1991 conviction for tampering with the arrest records of the mayor's daughter is under appeal. . . . Former Montgomery Police Chief Charles Swindall dies of an apparent heart attack in August.

Alaska

JANUARY: Anchorage reports a 150-percent increase in its murder rate for 1991. Officials attribute the increase to a rise in drug-related crimes.

FEBRUARY: The American Civil Liberties Union threatens to file suit to stop a State Police sobriety roadblock.

APRIL: The State Correction Center in Fairbanks cracks down on items brought to inmates after 30 percent of 158 inmates test positive for marijuana.

MAY: State troopers stop patrolling Wasilla, a town of 4,400, citing budget cuts. One state police official says Wasilla should hire its own force. . . .

Facing large budget cuts, state officials announce plans to close the prison in Kenai, laying off 53 employees and transferring inmates to community-based programs.

SEPTEMBER: DUI charges against Nicky Hoelscher of Hooper Bay are upgraded to murder when State Police investigators learn that the suspect held a grudge against Officer Max Green, who was killed when Hoelscher's vehicle struck his on Aug. 29.

NOVEMBER: Some 100 people attending a meeting in Fairbanks sponsored by police find their cars littered with Ku Klux Klan materials. . . . The state will pay \$7 million to settle a claim of unreasonable force brought by James Kuku, who was paralyzed after being shot by troopers during a 1988 chase.

DECEMBER: Anchorage, which has no hate-crimes law, experiences a rash of unsigned mail threatening restaurant owners who hire gays or Jews.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Dillingham police officer Anthony Jones is killed in a sniper attack as he checks out a broken window at a hardware store. A 17-year-old boy is arrested Feb. 13 after a 14-hour standoff

Arizona

JANUARY: Eight of Maricopa County's 21 elected constables are found to have used county vehicles for personal business outside the county, touching off calls for reforms in accounting procedures.

MARCH: First-time narcotics offenders in Maricopa County are offered acupuncture-based drug treatment as an alternative to jail.

APRIL: Law enforcement officials throughout the state battle cactus rus-

tlers who steal desert plants such as saguaros from public lands. Because the saguaro, which can reach 50 feet, is endangered, illegally removing one is classified as a felony. . . . Mesa officials prohibit women from riding with officers without permission from the chief after an on-duty officer is fired for having sex with a civilian observer in a patrol car.

MAY: Phoenix police tracking the murderer of a Pizza Hut delivery person scrutinize 8,500 orders to find out who ordered a Hawaiian pizza with pepperoni instead of ham. The unusual order helped them find two teenagers charged with the killing. . . . A spate of violence by armed youths in Phoenix prompts Mayor Paul Johnson to propose banning minors from carrying guns inside city limits. . . . The Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council votes to drop charges against former Mohave County sheriff's deputy Sam Barlow, who had been accused by the council of violating the state's ban on polygamy. Barlow, a member of a fundamentalist Mormon sect, is married to three women. A hearing officer told the council Barlow could be decertified only if his polygamy interfered with his duties.

JUNE: The Tempe City Council considers a measure that would ban weapons and gang-related clothing in a downtown area on weekend nights

JULY: An attorney representing a Mexican national allegedly killed by a U.S. Border Patrol agent charges the incident, in which another alien was maimed, was part of "an ongoing pattern of institutionalized brutalization" against immigrants. Agent Michael Elmer is charged with first-degree murder in the case.

SEPTEMBER: The Phoenix Police Department begins teaching its officers "survival Spanish" to improve communication between police and residents as the Spanish-speaking population continues to grow. . . . Phoe-

nix police officials announce that 61 officers will patrol city housing projects on bikes, augmenting a downtown bike patrol established three years ago. . . . A grievance filed by 27 Kingman officers and dispatchers alleges that the police department's unofficial policy of dumping drunks outside city limits has resulted in one death. The grievance also calls for the resignation of Chief Carroll Brown.

October: Correction officials object to Attorney General Grant Woods' proposal to ban TV in state prisons, pointing to the value of closed-circuit educational programs. . . . Maricopa County creates a new program allowing offenders unable to pay traffic or misdemeanor fines to work off penalties by sweeping county buildings or washing county vehicles. . . . The National Rifle Association files suit to overturn ordinances in Apache Junction, Glendale, Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tempe that bar juveniles from carrying guns without parental permission.

NOVEMBER: A study shows that about 71 percent of Maricopa County's black males will have a run-in with authorities by age 17, versus 39 percent for whites and 43 percent for Latinos. Racial bias, uneasy relations with police and socioeconomic factors are cited for the disparity. . . . Peoria Police suspend a K-9 program because Officer Daniel Griffiths used the word "nigger" to get his dog's attention.

DECEMBER: In the wake of abuse claims during a September roundup of illegal aliens, Mesa police limit involvement with Border Patrol agents to providing security during roundups. . . . A judge upholds laws banning teens from carrying guns without parental consent in Apache Junction, Glendale and Phoenix, but grants a permanent injunction barring enforcement of the ban in an area of downtown Tempe, saying the city can't designate the area as "a public event."

COMINGS & GOINGS: In March, Capt. Elaine S. Hedtke becomes the first woman to be named chief of the Tucson Police Department, succeeding Peter Ronstadt, who retired. . . . Pinal County Sheriff Frank Reyes is nominated by Senator Dennis DeConcini for the post of U.S. Marshal. He would be the nation's first Latino in this position. . . . Payson Police Chief Dave Wilson is shot to death Sept. 11 by an 84-year-old psychiatric patient who then commits suicide.

On The Record, 1992:

"Try to simply say, 'Yes, here. Take my keys. Take my car. Thank you.'"

— FBI Director William S. Sessions' advice to carjacking victims.

"I spent some time with narcotics agents over the last three days who make busts who tell us that they're tired. They don't believe that the war on drugs can be won. They consider this summit a joke, and they consider the presidents' cooperating in the summit to be a joke as well. What do you tell your people in the trenches, the people who are fighting it every day? What do you give them as a morale booster to tell them it's not a joke?"

— A question posed by Brian Karem, a reporter for NBC affiliate KMOL-TV, to President Bush during a news conference following the six-nation anti-drug summit held in San Antonio. Bush declined to answer the question. Karem was fired for asking it.

Arkansas

JANUARY: Jacksonville police arrest the owner of a car-glass company and charge him with shooting the windows out of 200 cars in a month. . . . The Arkansas Drug Abuse Council projects a 15 percent funding cut for the state's 26 anti-drug task forces.

APRIL: State officials say the number of inmates entering prison infected with the AIDS virus was up in 1991, with 44 inmates testing positive. In 1990, 23 had the virus.

MAY: Malvern adds patrols on mountain bikes to supplement the city's three patrol cars. . . . Sevier County Sheriff Howard Jones pleads no contest to a DWI charge stemming from a wreck involving his cruiser. Jones is fined \$750 and his license is suspended for 120 days.

SEPTEMBER: Officials say the state prison system's East Arkansas Regional Unit is near completion but can't open because \$2.7 million in general taxes to pay for guards and operating costs was cut.

NOVEMBER: The state Supreme Court rules that pre-arrest statements by the deaf are admissible in court even if no interpreter was present. The ruling stems from a 1989 case in which a deaf woman indicated guilt and understood her rights, but later appealed because state law said an interpreter was necessary. . . . Twenty-five black officers in Little Rock quit the Fraternal Order of

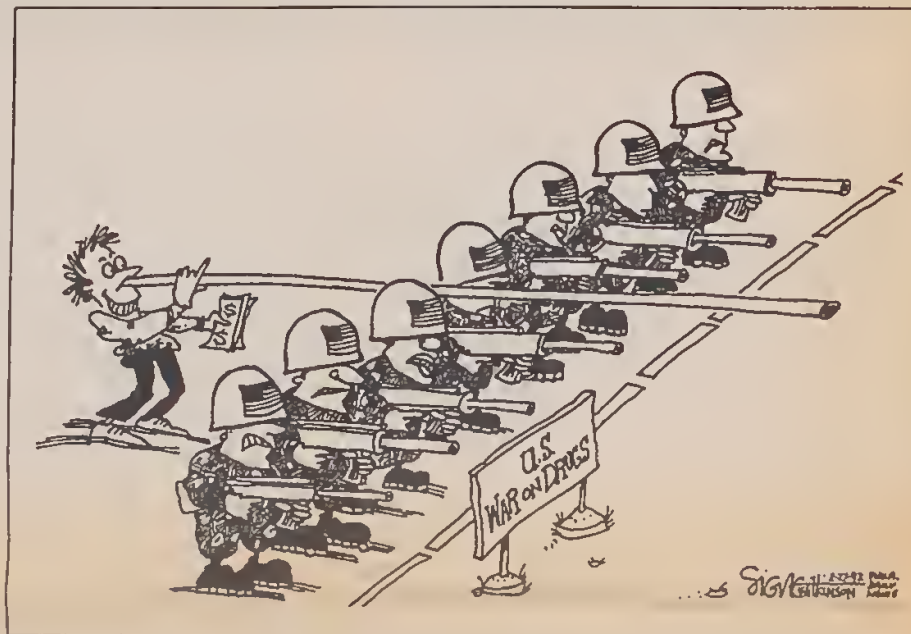
Police to protest an incident in which one officer allegedly wore an Afro wig and carried a watermelon to a party.

DECEMBER: Searcy County Sheriff Kent Grigg's office phone is disconnected briefly during haggling over who should pay phone bills.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Barling police officer Jerry Stallings, 42, is killed Aug. 26 when he is struck by a pickup truck while investigating a car fire. . . . Joe Thomas becomes Pine Bluff's first black police chief in December. He replaces Bobby Brown, who was fired because he refused to quit a night job as a security guard.

California

JANUARY: FBI officials say a two-year investigation of a major cocaine ring has established for the first time a direct link between the Crips, a Los Angeles street gang, and the Medellin cartel in Colombia. They point to two members of the drug operation who they say are known members of the gang. . . . The Oxnard Police Department uses a computer to track local gang activity, part of a pilot program by the U.S. Justice Department to assist departments too small for gang crime units. . . . Sutter County Sheriff Art Brandwood gets 59 percent of the vote in a recall election and says he will continue his unpopular practice of limiting concealed weapons permits. . . . A labor dispute in West Sacramento escalates when all but one of the town's



45 police officers fail to report for duty Jan. 19. Chief Barry Kalar calls in assistance from the Yolo County sheriff and institutes talks with the union.

FEBRUARY: A Los Angeles citizens panel chooses six finalists to succeed Police Chief Daryl F. Gates, but some residents protest that Civil Service rules favoring LAPD veterans unfairly eliminated two Latino candidates.

MARCH: Five Los Angeles sheriff's deputies and one city police officer are acquitted of charges they skimmed drug profits, planted evidence and beat suspects. The officers had worked on a joint city-county narcotics project. Seven other drug squad deputies were convicted in 1990. . . . San Jose Police Chief Louis Cobarruviaz says his department will actively recruit gays. . . . Riverside police rescind a policy aimed at reducing false burglar alarms after it results in the failure to respond to a call from a woman being raped. The policy called for police to respond only to calls from alarms registered with the department. The rape victim, who activated the alarm after being accosted in her garage, said she didn't register her alarm because she was not aware of the policy.

APRIL: Four Los Angeles police officers are acquitted in the videotaped beating of motorist Rodney King, setting off riots in Los Angeles and black communities across the country. In Los Angeles, the final toll is 52 deaths, 1,383 injuries, some 9,500 arrests and property damage estimated as high as \$1 billion. . . . Willie L. Williams, the Police Commissioner of Philadelphia,

is named to the top police post in Los Angeles post, where he would become the city's first black chief.

MAY: San Francisco Police Chief Richard Hongisto is fired after just 45 days on the job for allegedly ordering the confiscation of thousands of copies of a gay-oriented newspaper that lampooned him. . . . CBS News reports that rival gangs the Bloods and Crips have declared a truce and plan to target police officers.

JUNE: Los Angeles voters amend the city charter to limit the tenure of police chiefs to two five-year terms and remove the police chief from Civil Service protection. . . . A gay former San Francisco police officer, Thomas Cady, wins \$50,000 in disability pay after a judge rules he was infected with the HIV virus on the job. Cady, who left the force in 1990 and has been hospitalized with AIDS-related illnesses several times, said he got the virus after being bitten by a suspect.

JULY: Los Angeles Police Chief Willie Williams shuts down a special intelligence unit that allegedly probed Mayor Tom Bradley, various city council members and other prominent citizens. . . . Special Counsel James G. Kolts issues a 359-page report that cites "deeply disturbing evidence" of excessive force by deputies in the sheriff's department and a lack of discipline. The county supervisors asked for the report, compiled by a 60-member panel, after a flurry of excessive force complaints.

SEPTEMBER: Petaluma police offi-

cer Eric Bendure wins the right to sue two radar manufacturers, claiming he developed cancer in the groin from using hand-held radar units. The case is expected to set a precedent for other claims. . . . The "Daryl Gates Show" debuts on radio station KFI-FM.

OCTOBER: The commission investigating the Los Angeles riots concludes five months of study by issuing a report sharply criticizing police response. The report describes city government as a "dysfunctional family."

NOVEMBER: Los Angeles voters fail to approve a tax increase that would allow the police department to hire as many as 1,000 new officers and upgrade its communications system. . . . The San Jose City Council votes to appoint an independent auditor to oversee investigations of police misconduct, instead of a proposed all-civilian board. Police Chief Louis Cobarruviaz had threatened to resign if a civilian board was appointed. . . . The American Civil Liberties Union looks into whether the Fountain Valley Police Department violated the rights of Asian-American youths by photographing them without permission for files on gang activity.

DECEMBER: The California Highway Patrol considers updating state regulations governing the color schemes of police motorcycles after a motorist successfully challenges a ticket issued by Laguna Beach police, whose motorcycles don't match the mandated colors. . . . Proposed legislation that would force utility companies to disclose confidential information about

Law Enforcement News

Founded 1975.

A publication of

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Publisher

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Subscriptions

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Circulation

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden. Field Correspondents: Kenneth Bovasso, Hugh J.B. Cassidy, Jack Dowling, Tom Gitchoff, T. L. Tyler, Ron Van Raalte.

Law Enforcement News is © 1992 and published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by LEN Inc. and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 899 Tenth Avenue, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 237-8442. Fax: (212) 237-8486. Subscription rates: \$18 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Requests for permission to reprint any portion of Law Enforcement News should be addressed to Marie Simonetti Rosen, Publisher. ISSN: 0364-1724. Law Enforcement News is available in microform from University Microfilms Inc., 300 North Zeeb Road, Dept. P.R., Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

California

their customers to police investigating criminal activity is opposed by citizens' groups.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Burnham Matthews becomes chief of the East Palo Alto Police Department, inheriting from Dan Nelson troubles such as allegations of corruption and brutality and one of the state's highest crime rates. Nelson left to become chief in Salinas. . . . Long Beach Deputy Chief William Ellis is chosen to replace Chief Lawrence Binkley, who was fired by the city manager after complaints about his management style. . . . After only two months on the street, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Deputy Nelson A. Yamamoto is killed in a gunfight at a residence. . . . Los Angeles police officer Edward Kislow is killed while investigating a report of a prowler in a neighbor's backyard. His death was one of 23 that came during the weekend of Aug. 21-23, the city's bloodiest since the spring riots. . . . San Diego Police Chief Robert Burgreen announces his retirement, scheduled for January 1993. . . . Capt. Anthony Ribera is sworn in Nov. 9 as the chief of the San Francisco Police Department, the first Latino to hold the job. He replaces Richard Hongisto, who held the chief's job for all of 45 days earlier in the year. . . . Two Richmond police officers responding to a domestic violence call are killed Dec. 28. Leonard Garcia, 31, and David Haynes, 30, were shot by a man who also wounded his son and wife before killing himself.

officers. . . . A "Tac-3" alert for Denver police in early May, prompted by the L.A. riots and rumors of gang violence planned for two local Cinco de Mayo celebrations, enables officers to squelch violence as it begins to erupt, clear crowds without a major disturbance and avoid involvement for the downtown business district. A 30-member field force, joined by several smaller units, succeeds in shutting festivities down by dispersing crowds through a "skirmish line" at the north end of Civic Center Park. . . . A three-member, full-time bicycle patrol is launched by the Boulder Police Department for the downtown area.

JUNE: Former Denver police sergeant James King is acquitted of murder and robbery charges after defense challenges his identification by eyewitnesses, five of whom picked King from a lineup but failed to identify him in a police mugshot book. King was charged with murdering four unarmed security guards and stealing \$200,000 from the United Bank of Denver.

AUGUST: The Denver City Council approves the formation of a civilian review board with subpoena powers to investigate charges of excessive force. The board is expected to be ready for action by Jan. 1.

DECEMBER: A U.S. District judge halts the permanent promotions of 15 Denver County deputy sheriffs, ruling that an agency exam is "culturally biased" against Latinos. The judge allows the promotions to proceed temporarily so the city can open a new jail.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Bill Young, former Houston police official, is selected in April as Pueblo police chief, drawing fire from Hispanic residents who supported Det. Capt. Ruben Archuleta. Young promises to reorganize the 171-member force. . . . David Michaud is sworn in Oct. 1 as police chief in Denver, replacing James Collier, who resigned because he did not meet residency requirements. . . . State trooper Lyle Wohlers dies in November after being shot during a traffic stop. Two juveniles are arrested.

Connecticut

FEBRUARY: Waterbury personnel officials report that 4,000 people have applied for 25 entry-level patrol officer positions — the largest number of applicants ever to seek city jobs.

MARCH: Sergeants with the Clinton Police Department agree to a contract concession that will yield a \$30,000 savings in the agency's budget, thus enabling the department to fill a lieutenant's position that has been vacant for three years.



Connecticut Gov. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. signs legislation banning hand-held radar guns, as proponents of the measure look on. From left are: Santo Franzo of the International Brotherhood of Police Officers; Windsor Locks Police Officer Thomas Malcolm, who claims he developed cancer from use of the guns; state Rep. Joseph Adamo; Governor Weicker; Robert Kowalczyk, president of the Connecticut State Police Union, and state Rep. Stephen Dargan. (Adrian Keating/Manchester Journal Inquirer)

APRIL: The new \$12-million Francis Maloney Correctional Institution opens April 22 in Cheshire. The minimum-security facility is expected to reach its full capacity of 100 offenders ages 16 to 21 by the end of May.

MAY: In a move aimed at slowing the spread of AIDS among intravenous drug abusers, the state House of Representatives approves and sends on to the Senate a bill that would legalize the over-the-counter sale of hypodermic needles. . . . The leader of a Puerto Rican terrorist group is convicted in absentia May 5 in connection with a \$7.1-million Wells Fargo robbery in robbery in 1983. Filiberto Ojeda Rios, who is believed to be hiding in Puerto Rico, is the first defendant tried in absentia in Federal court in Connecticut. . . . A report in the Hartford Courant says that blacks and Hispanics in the state pay up to 72 percent more in bail than do whites, even if they face similar charges and have similar backgrounds.

JUNE: Connecticut on June 2 becomes the first state in the nation to enact an outright ban on the police use of hand-held radar units, which are suspected of causing cancer among police officers who use them on a long-term basis. The same day, Joseph I. Lieberman, one of the state's U.S. Senators, says he will convene a hearing on the radar-cancer issue Aug. 7 by a Governmental Affairs subcommittee that he chairs. . . . Statistics compiled by the state suggest that sexual assault cases will rise from 1,110 in 1991 to 1,277 cases this year. Officials say public education has led to a higher number of cases being reported. . . . The state

Supreme Court, by a vote of 4-1, upholds a portion of the 1990 bail reform act which allows bonds to be revoked if there is evidence that a defendant facing a sentence of 10 or more years has committed a new crime and is a danger to others.

JULY: The City of Torrington agrees to pay \$3.4 million to settle a class-action suit on behalf of ex-prisoners whose phone calls from jail were illegally taped by police from 1973 to 1989. . . . The Legislature on July 6 approves a package of gun-control measures that toughens penalties for those who provide guns to youths under 18 and prohibits carrying firearms near schools.

AUGUST: Kustom Signals Inc. files suit against the state to overturn a ban on the police use of hand-held radar units. Kustom claims the ban was passed "without any supporting scientific evidence."

SEPTEMBER: East Haven Police Chief Joseph Pascarella says cellular phones will be removed from five police cruisers because they are being used to call services that provide sexually explicit conversations. . . . U.S. Attorney Albert Dabrowski cites insufficient evidence in his decision not to prosecute the Connecticut State Police and seven local departments that allegedly routinely taped calls. Agencies involved in the case included Hamden, Guilford, Milford, Torrington, Wallingford, Waterford and Willimantic.

DECEMBER: Terry Johnson, the son of an ex-police officer, is convicted in the 1991 slaying of state trooper Russell Bagshaw.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Perry Jr. of the State Police is promoted to colonel and named commander of the 991-officer force, becoming the first black man ever to hold the top spot in the agency. He succeeds Col. Ray Ouellette, who took early retirement. . . . Off-duty New Haven police officer Luis Luna, 22, is accidentally killed April 14 when a friend fires the officer's service pistol while playing with it. . . . Madison Police Chief Dennis J. Anziano is dismissed July 22 in what is said to be the

first application of a 52-year-old state law permitting municipalities to dismiss police officials for "just cause." The town's Board of Police Commissioners found Anziano guilty of five of seven charges that included billing the purchase of personal items to the town in order to avoid paying sales taxes. . . . Waterbury Police Officer Walter "Robocop" Williams is found dead Dec. 18 from a gunshot wound to the head while on patrol. A man wanted on drug charges is arrested.

Delaware

FEBRUARY: Corrections officials order Gander Hill prison inmates to live three to a cell because the jail—built for 350 prisoners—now holds 850. . . . State officials reveal that of the 42,000 visitors to a building housing several New Castle County courts each month, about 700 are found to be carrying weapons.

MARCH: The number of arrests for heroin and LSD is on the increase, although cocaine arrests continue to dominate in the state. Arrests for LSD more than doubled, from 757 in 1989 to 1,954 in 1990, while 429 packets of heroin were seized in 1990 versus 314 in 1989.

JULY: A mandatory drug testing agreement is signed into law by Wilmington Mayor Daniel Frawley and the city police union, requiring that any police officers who test positive for — or admit using — cocaine, heroin or marijuana be fired.

DECEMBER: The State Police launch a series of meetings to improve relations between troopers and Hispanics, and to recruit more Latinos for the agency. The force has two Spanish-speaking officers.

COMINGS & GOINGS: At 38, Capt. J. Richard Smith becomes the youngest police chief in Dover's history. He follows retiring chief James Hutchinson.

LEN: It's Intellectual ammo.

Colorado

APRIL: A Federal jury in Denver rules that a Weld County volunteer deputy was illegally dismissed in 1990. The ruling—which finds that Bret Tanberg was terminated not because of poor performance, as contended by the Weld County Sheriff's office, but because Tanberg is infected with the HIV virus—suggests administrators may have to show cause when relieving volunteers of duty.

MAY: A new ordinance gives Fort Lupton police the power to revoke driver's licenses of teens convicted on alcohol-related charges. . . . Five former Valencia County sheriff's officers are to split a \$120,000 award settling a long court battle against incumbent sheriff Anthony Ortega, in which the five alleged their loyalties to a former sheriff caused them to be demoted, harassed or forced to resign. Ortega's office also receives \$20,000 to settle a counterclaim against the same

On The Record, 1992:

"This is a bill to ensure the safety of police officers. Yo've got a difficult enough life to lead without having what you hold in your own hands to be a threat to your life."

— Connecticut. Gov. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., on signing legislation to ban the police use of hand-held radar guns in the state.

District of Columbia

JANUARY: The District's Civilian Complaint Review Board, which investigates complaints against police officers on issues of force, harassment or verbal abuse, increases its hearing schedule in the face of a backlog of more than 900 cases. The action follows a Washington Post report revealing that a large proportion of complaints involve fewer than 1 percent of D.C. officers.

MARCH: Following an administrative decision opposed by some students, Gallaudet College security guards turn to their firearms, stirring controversy echoed on other campuses. Officials cite Gallaudet's lack of violent crime — no homicides or rapes and just 17 assaults in the previous year — as contributing to the decision.

APRIL: The Washington Post calls the Metropolitan Police Department technologically backward, and police agree that their efforts are hampered by such outmoded equipment as rotary telephone systems, unrepairable typewriters and a virtual lack of computers. The cash-strapped agency says these problems make it less responsive, and that the illegibility of handwritten arrest reports can frustrate criminal investigations. Police officers, frustrated by the District Council's refusal to grant long-postponed pay increases, stage a noisy three-hour protest on Pennsylvania Avenue that culminates in them surrounding one councilwoman's car.

JUNE: Police officials deny that a weekend anti-crime sweep that included 200-300 arrests was a response to U.S. Senator Brock Adams's threat to trim the city's home rule privileges if city crime didn't decrease.

JULY: A new anti-AIDS law allowing city officials to issue clean needles to drug users awaiting treatment goes under review, because it appears to contradict an existing ordinance mandating arrest for anyone caught with drug paraphernalia.

SEPTEMBER: Metropolitan police officer Michael Miller, who continued to pursue suspects even though he had been shot in the chest Sept. 1, is awarded the National Peace Officers Citation.

OCTOBER: Metropolitan police reveal that 12 percent of the 28,000 confiscated weapons in its inventory cannot be accounted for. They say an audit will be conducted to find out what

happened to the missing weapons.

NOVEMBER: WUSA-TV reports that former police chief Isaac Fulwood earns \$76,000 annually as director of the Youth Initiative Office, in addition to his \$67,332 police pension. District officials are not eligible for both a salary and pension.

DECEMBER: Voters defeat a proposal to allow the death penalty for convicted murderers.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Police Chief Isaac Fulwood resigns Sept. 8 to become director of a new \$20 million program aimed at steering kids away from crime. Fred Thomas, the head of the Metropolitan Boys and Girls Clubs who retired from the agency in 1985, is named the new chief.

Florida

JANUARY: The Board of Executive Clemency votes to allow women convicted of capital crimes to argue that spousal abuse led them to kill a spouse or domestic partner. A study presented to the state Supreme Court predicts that by 1994 one-third of Florida's black males between the ages of 18-34 will be in jail, on probation or under community control. The study says Florida prosecutes and punishes more black males than does South Africa. A ruling by the Fourth District Court of Appeals bars the Broward County Sheriff's Department from what it calls the "illegal" manufacture of crack for undercover work, possibly endangering some 200 convictions. The sheriff's office plans a legal challenge to the ruling. A four-county program to track down multiple DUI offenders in central Florida is canceled when computers print out 21,000 names.

FEBRUARY: A \$25-million program to keep juvenile delinquents in school and out of trouble is overburdened with 696 cases for six counselors. In an effort to crack down on drugs and increase community involvement, eight Lakeland officers will begin patrolling city housing projects on bikes. Harold Keith Joy, a Hialeah Gardens police captain, is suspended without pay after being charged with DUI and assaulting a Hialeah police officer.

MARCH: Florida police destroyed more than 105,000 marijuana plants with an estimated street value of \$350 million last year, according to a state Department of Law Enforcement report. Deputy Joe Hoffman, a member of the Broward County SWAT team that has killed four suspects in the line of duty, is cleared by a grand



jury. The grand jury rules the latest shooting — that of a suicidal man who raised his gun — justifiable. Gov. Lawton Chiles proposes allotting 170 high-risk and more than 500 moderate- to low-risk beds for juvenile offenders, more than 1,000 of whom are waiting for slots to open at residential facilities. A new report says 217 Floridians were victims of hate crimes last year, two-thirds of them racially motivated.

APRIL: Largo Police Chief Joseph Gallenstein removes Lieut. Joseph Gillette as commander of internal affairs after Gillette allegedly mishandles misconduct complaints in the police vice unit. Gallenstein also reprimands Capt. John Walker, vice squad commander. Fort Lauderdale police agree to sign a cooperation pact with the anti-crime group Guardian Angels following a March scuffle in which the group mistook police for drug dealers. A new study links 79 percent of the women and 69 percent of the men jailed in Broward County between 1989 and 1991 to drugs, even though only 20 percent of the arrests involved drug charges. The retrial of suspended Miami police officer William Lorenzo, charged with the 1989 killing of two blacks on a motorcycle, is moved to Tallahassee in the wake of the Los Angeles riots.

MAY: An internal investigation clears Boynton Beach police officers of improper conduct off duty, following the investigation of camping trip videotapes that included a mock execution of a crack addict. Aileen Carol Wuornos, confessed murderer of seven

men along Florida highways in 1989 and 1990, is sentenced to die in the electric chair. Gainesville police chief Wayland Clifton drops his bid for Alachua County Sheriff when revelations about Clifton's fabrication of college football heroics damage his credibility.

AUGUST: Hurricane Andrew destroys the homes of more than 200 law enforcement officers, leaving them to cope with trying to piece together their lives and their public safety duties at the same time.

SEPTEMBER: Santa Rosa County Sheriff Maurice Coffman is arrested on charges he used his influence to help his son escape trouble and accepted bribes from a marijuana grower. Maj. Jesse Cobb is also arrested. A Florida task force begins its inquiry into whether the state's contraband forfeiture law is being misused by some police agencies. Concern that minorities are unfairly targeted for forfeiture prompts the probe. Volusia County Sheriff Bob Vogel, whose department is one of those under review, calls newspaper reports "skewed."

NOVEMBER: A Federal judge orders Miami officials to establish two "safe zones" where homeless people can stay without being arrested for curfew violations or ordered to move on. The judge found the city had a "pattern and practice" of harassing homeless people.

DECEMBER: A Dade County judge declines to charge Miami police officers Emilio Lopez and John Collins with using excessive force to subdue an unruly suspect. The man died in custody Aug. 9.

COMINGS & GOINGS: State trooper James Fulford is killed Feb. 1 as he removes an explosive device from a car near Tallahassee. Dexter W. Lehtinen, who acted as U.S. Attorney for South Florida for four years without Senate confirmation, resigns Jan. 13. Former Dallas police chief Mack M. Vines returns in February to St. Petersburg, where he was police chief from 1974 to 1980, to head the Criminal Justice Institute at St. Petersburg Junior College. Satellite Beach police Sgt. Edward Hartmann and officer Philip Flagg are killed and another officer is injured when a pickup truck

plows into their vehicle, pulled over for a traffic stop. Eduardo Gonzalez, former deputy director of the Metro-Dade police department, becomes Tampa's new police chief on March 1, following an exhaustive national search. Gonzalez replaces A.C. McLane, now police chief in Augusta, Ga. St. Petersburg Police Chief Ernest Curtsinger is abruptly fired Feb. 28 amid charges of racism, but later gets more than \$500,000 in damages plus the position of assistant city manager in exchange for his dropping lawsuits against the city. In late December, Darrel W. Stephens, executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum, is named to succeed Curtsinger. James Howard defeats incumbent Broward County Sheriff Nick Navarro in the Sept. 1 Republican primary. Howard is a helicopter pilot who once directed the Sheriff's Crime Stoppers unit. Miami police officer Osvaldo Canalejo, 28, is killed in an automobile crash as he answers a disturbance call at Mercy Hospital Oct. 12.

Georgia

JANUARY: LSD and other hallucinogens of the 1960's are making a comeback in high schools, state officials report. Davisboro's new state prison begins accepting prisoners in one of its five 192-bed units six months early.

MARCH: Fulton County Sheriff Richard B. Lankford's conviction on extorting payoffs from a food service vendor is overturned, leaving state officials puzzled about his legal status as a suspended public official.

MAY: More than 100 citizen volunteers will be assigned to Savannah police headquarters and four precinct stations as part of Mayor Susan Weiner's plan to familiarize residents with police while reducing crime.

JUNE: Fifteen new police officers are hired and new patrols added in Albany following several beatings, at least one gang-related. Griffin police chief Armand Chapeau is reinstated after a city investigation concludes sexual harassment charges by a female detective are unfounded. According to the

On The Record, 1992:

"It's just a bunch of guys running around naked and drunk as a skunk in the woods 25 miles from nowhere."

— Det. Jim Mahoney, president of the Boynton Beach (Fla.) Police Benevolent Association, regarding a videotape that allegedly shows officers on a weekend camping trip shooting at a black mannequin scrawled with a racial epithet, and another that shows an officer simulating sex with a colleague in a rabbit costume.

Georgia

report, Det. Gail Burel Mullins had engaged in lewd conversation and sexually suggestive conduct that rendered her complaint invalid, even though several other women provided corroborating statements.

JULY: Wealthy children who break the law receive lighter sentences than their poorer counterparts, suggesting the poor may be victims of judicial bias and insensitive police, according to a University of Georgia study.

SEPTEMBER: Polk County Sheriff Jack Kirkpatrick is ordered to spend 10 days in jail for contempt after he refuses to return \$44,000 seized during a drug investigation. The investigation resulted in no charges. . . . Tybee Island Police Chief David McCutchen says he will not oppose a probe requested by two city council members and a local merchants group, who charge that the city ignores prostitution, drug sales and money laundering.

NOVEMBER: Jackie Barrett, director of the Fulton County Public Safety Training Center, is elected Fulton County sheriff and becomes the country's first black female sheriff.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Bryon Police Chief Robert Borders is fired Nov. 4 for allegedly mishandling evidence and fines. . . . Suspended Atkinson County Sheriff Earl Haskins is found dead Oct. 15, just days before the start of his Federal trial on drug and racketeering charges.

Hawaii

JANUARY: Drug agents who raid a volcanic cave find lights, intercoms and irrigation systems supporting a \$1 million subterranean marijuana garden, plus \$10,000 in cash.

FEBRUARY: Four deaths of suspects in custody over the last eight months prompt the Honolulu City Council to ask Police Chief Michael Nakamura for an account of jail procedures.

MARCH: Prison inmates now spend half as much time in jail as those convicted of the same crimes in 1980, says the state Paroling Authority, citing prison overcrowding for the reduced sentences. The average convict served 32 months in 1991, down from 43 in 1990 and 60 in 1980.

APRIL: Law enforcement's continuing pressure on marijuana cultivation has caused prices to soar from \$2,000 per pound in 1985 to as much as \$10,000 per pound today, pushing dealers to import from the mainland and Mexico, according to recent statistics. . . . The Kauai County Council rejects Mayor JoAnn Yukimura's second nomination of Dennis Oliver for a second term as police commissioner, citing officer opposition.

JULY: A new law makes it illegal to acquire or transfer ownership of assault pistols and bans military-style, semiautomatic pistols with high-capacity magazines.

OCTOBER: Honolulu County officials pay \$100,000 for five 1992 Chev-

On The Record, 1992:

"Our quarrel is not with Ice-T, but with the beautiful people that run Time-Warner who like to present themselves as being in the business of family entertainment."

— Mark Clark, director of government relations for the Combined Law Enforcement Association of Texas, which helped launch a nationwide police protest against Ice-T's song "Cop Killer."

"I think cops should feel threatened. . . . They should know that they can't take a life without retaliation."

— Ice-T, author and performer of the controversial song "Cop Killer"

rolet Camaros equipped with special police features, including a video system to record violations.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Robert Aton is named assistant chief of the Honolulu Police Department in January, becoming the highest ranking Filipino-American in the agency's history. . . . In October, Honolulu patrolman David Foumai is named Police Officer of the Year by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Parade Magazine. Foumai is honored for responding to the sound of gunfire in his neighborhood and confronting an armed man who had taken a woman hostage. Foumai fatally shot the suspect, who had threatened him with a shotgun.

Idaho

APRIL: Shoshone County Sheriff Frank Crnkovich is indicted on Federal racketeering charges for using his office, seven deputies and access to computers to protect gambling and prostitution in Wallace. . . . Gov. Cecil Andrus signs legislation that would strip drunken drivers of all driving privileges for 30 days, to take effect July 1.

JUNE: Shoshone County Sheriff Frank Crnkovich, awaiting trial on Federal racketeering charges, fires Undersheriff Dan Schierman after losing the Democratic sheriff's primary to Schierman by 111 votes.

JULY: Tougher penalties for drunken drivers, drug dealers and child molesters take effect. These include mandatory sentences similar to those at the Federal level for convicted drug dealers and recording of out-of-state DUI convictions on Idaho driver's licenses.

AUGUST: A tense 11-day standoff ends when fugitive Randy Weaver and his three surviving daughters leave his mountain cabin. Weaver, a follower of the white supremacist Christian Identity Movement, had holed up in the cabin since failing to appear on Federal weapons charges in February 1991. U.S. Marshal William F. Degan was killed in an exchange of gunfire during the siege, as were Weaver's 13-year-old son and his wife.

SEPTEMBER: Sheriff Randy Baldwin of Idaho County may become the

state's first sheriff convicted of a felony. Baldwin was arrested during a drug sting in 1991. A judge refused Baldwin's request to dismiss the charges because he had waited too long for a trial date. . . . The Latah County Commission and Sheriff Ken Buxton recognize a deputies union that is the first of its kind in the state. The Service Employees International Union AFL-CIO will bargain with commissioners only on salary issues.

OCTOBER: Judges dismiss 11 drunken driving, drug and traffic charges because arrests were made by Hayden Lake Police Chief Jason Felton, who has never completed the mandatory Peace Officers Standards and Training Academy. Felton, chief since 1976, denies he is not certified.

NOVEMBER: Voters reject a proposal to legalize casino gambling. . . . The U.S. Justice Department seeks a new trial for Shoshone County Sheriff Frank Crnkovich. A mistrial was declared after jurors were unable to reach a verdict on Federal charges that the sheriff took bribes to protect illegal gambling and prostitution operations. Crnkovich, sheriff since 1976, lost a bid for reelection this year.

DECEMBER: The state Supreme Court rules that police can use a field sobriety test that measures eye movement, as long as they do so in conjunction with other tests to assess drunkenness. Danny Gleason had appealed his 1989 DUI conviction contending that there is nothing scientific about an officer checking a suspect's eye movement.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Boise Police Chief James Carvino is elected in May to a one-year term as president of the Police Executive Research Forum. Carvino, active in PERF for 12 years, has served as Boise chief since 1991.

Illinois

JANUARY: Concerned about the possibility that long-term exposure to microwave radiation could cause cancer, Palos Hill Police Chief Sam Nelson orders that antennas for the department's seven radar units be remounted on top of cruisers.

FEBRUARY: Fiscal woes force the

closing of state police regional headquarters in Carmis and Du Quoin.

MARCH: Three Chicago police officials could face dismissal after an internal police report charges they tortured a man convicted of killing two police officers. Charges against Cmdr. Jon Burge, Det. John A. Yucaitis and Det. Patrick J. O'Hara were not sustained in two Federal court cases and a previous police investigation.

APRIL: Two Illinois areas form special task forces to assist individual law enforcement agencies. In the Williamson County area, police from the state, FBI, county and local towns form a Major Case Squad to respond quickly to murders and other serious crimes. Near East St. Louis, State Police join with officials from the state Attorney General's office to provide extra resources for investigating violent and unsolved crimes.

JUNE: Chicago police report the city's homicide rate could reach its highest level since 1974 if the second half of the year is as deadly as the first. Through May, the city had 366 murders, 17 more than the same period in 1974. . . . Chicago police declare the El Rukns street gang dead after the last six convictions of 52 stemming from a six-year inquiry.

JULY: For the first time in Chicago Police Department history, a general order is issued outlining the agency's commitment to civil rights. The policy is the first directive issued by new Supt. Matt Rodriguez. . . . Harvey police Capt. Christopher Barton is placed on leave pending investigation into charges that he planned the 1979 murder of Phoenix Mayor William Hawkins, who he served as police chief. Former Phoenix police Sgt. Bobby Joe Anderson and former Lieut. Thomas Childs

are to stand trial for allegedly carrying out Barton's orders. . . . Suburban Chicago police departments turn to a variety of innovative techniques—such as a parking lot lookout tower, cardboard cutouts of officers, and customer surveys—to deter crime and build community involvement.

SEPTEMBER: The first major evaluation of the Chicago Police Department since the 1960's calls for closing seven district stations and a detective headquarters, plus reassigning some 1,600 officers with desk jobs to the streets by 1995. . . . Gov. Jim Edgar signs bills carrying tougher penalties for young gang members' crimes, attacks on police or firefighters and sexual assault. . . . Four U.S. Marshals Service officials in Chicago are disciplined for security breaches, after bank robbery suspect Jeffrey Erickson obtains a key to his handcuffs, grabs a deputy's gun, kills Deputy Marshal Roy Frakes and a security guard, then turns the gun on himself. . . . Former Des Plaines police officer Clifford G. Launius, fired for leaving his post in 1988 to aid his family during a flood, loses a five-year battle to regain his job when the Illinois Supreme Court upholds the officer's dismissal.

OCTOBER: A three-year, \$1.1-million Federal grant begins funding statewide workshops aimed at decreasing classroom violence by helping students resolve disputes.

DECEMBER: Commander Robert Guthrie, head of the massive multi-agency sweep of Cabrini-Green and other Chicago housing projects, notes a double-digit decrease in serious crimes since the operation began in October. More than 200 arrests have been made.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Chicago police officer Robert Perkins is fatally shot March 7 while investigating a burglary. . . . Joliet Police Chief Dennis Nowicki resigns to become head of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Deputy Chief David L. Gerdes is named interim chief. . . . Chicago Deputy Supt. Matt L. Rodriguez, a 31-year veteran, becomes the city's first Hispanic police superintendent, succeeding LeRoy Martin, who retired. . . . Lansing Police Officer Kenneth Novak, 27, is killed in a gunfight April 8 that also seriously wounds his partner, officer George Dragicevich, 25. . . . Collinsville Police Chief David Niebur, whose three-year tenure was marked by battles with city officials over control of his department, leaves in September to assume the position of chief in Joplin, Mo. . . . Burr Ridge Police Chief Donald Aleksy resigns without comment in December in the wake of numerous allegations of sexual harassment by two female clerks over a two-year period. Aleksy had just returned to work after a month's suspension when the women reported two more incidents.

On The Record, 1992:

"Justice has been served and it feels awfully good."

— Andrew J. Maloney, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, after the conviction of mob boss John Gotti on racketeering and other charges.

Indiana

JANUARY: The Fort Wayne chapter of Crime Stoppers begins a program that rewards cellular phone users for tips leading to the recovery of stolen cars. The program uses daily radio and TV reports describing stolen cars to alert drivers.

FEBRUARY: The Merrillville Police Commission decides to ask the FBI to investigate charges that Chief Donald Markle used racial slurs. Markle requested the probe to clear his name.

MARCH: A South Bend police bomb squad technician is sentenced to 27 months in prison for constructing and planting a bomb he was later called to defuse. Henry Kruszewski Jr also admitted planting other bombs. Federal drug agents attending a seminar in Evansville arrest two men after they smell marijuana in the motel and follow the scent to its source.

MAY: Evansville officials, concerned about the flow of crack from Detroit into their city, work with narcotics and gang specialists from the Detroit Police Department to stem the tide.

JULY: More than 150 Indianapolis police detectives are to be reassigned to a new downtown district as the department shifts to community policing. . . . A state report reveals that 70 percent of offenders who leave the Indiana Boys School have been or are likely to be incarcerated again. Corrections officials say the report points up the need for smaller, community-based facilities.

SEPTEMBER: State Police officers are issued hospital-type garments including gowns, face masks and latex gloves to protect them from infectious diseases like AIDS at accident and crime scenes.

OCTOBER: The state Supreme Court strikes down a century-old rule allowing introduction of prior sexual misconduct and convictions of defendants on trial for child molestation. . . . Indianapolis police officers who patrol Interstates 65, 70, 74 and 69 are getting special training for these drug trafficking routes, all of which converge at the city.

NOVEMBER: The Fort Wayne City Council approves a controversial ordinance allowing the city to prosecute landlords who know about and permit illegal activity on rental property.

Iowa

FEBRUARY: A Dubuque man is charged with three counts of solicitation to commit a felony for allegedly persuading three teenagers to burn crosses. The cross burnings were among 10 reported in 1991 after the city launched an effort to attract minority families.

APRIL: The new West Des Moines Law Enforcement Center opens. The \$4.2-million facility has four times the space of the old one. . . . The shooting death of a man involved in a barroom scuffle with an off-duty police officer raises questions in Des Moines about when off-duty officers should carry weapons. Residents question whether requirements that officers be armed at all times should be amended to exclude situations where alcohol is being served.

MAY: The Des Moines City Council approves an ordinance forcing landlords to evict tenants police suspect of crimes such as drug dealing or prostitution, or face fines. An unconventional approach to fighting drugs by Clinton police gets mixed reviews in its first weeks. The approach includes personal visits to suspected drug users and dealers by Chief Gene Beinke and uniformed presence outside suspected drug locations. Area newspapers denounce the approach, saying it could expose innocent citizens to ridicule.

AUGUST: A state study reports that the number of felony drug charges filed in Iowa courts more than doubled in five years.

OCTOBER: Des Moines police officers may receive financial aid for college from a scholarship program funded with cash seized from drug dealers. The program supplements city-funded tuition reimbursement and is available for officers with associate's degrees or the equivalent. . . . Des Moines police are writing 41 percent fewer speeding tickets than in 1991, but Chief William

Moulder says ticket policies will not be changed unless accident statistics rise.

NOVEMBER: A study reveals that 60 percent of the state's district court judges and 56 percent of associate judges want the option of sending some offenders to boot camp-style facilities.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Center Point police chief Tom Ulrich resigns June 2, days after a jury awarded \$60,000 to a man who accused Ulrich of using excessive force during an arrest. . . . Sally Chandler Halford, a 25-year corrections veteran, is named in December to head the state Department of Corrections, leaving a post as head of the Lancaster County Department of Corrections in Lincoln, Neb.

Kansas

FEBRUARY: Security store managers in Wichita say increases in burglary reports have increased demand for alarm systems.

MARCH: A homeless woman who tried to turn herself in to Kansas City police on an outstanding warrant and was sent away for lack of identification later throws a rock through a City Hall window. She is arrested.

APRIL: Wichita officials report that prisons were more full in March than they had been in two and a half years as a result of tighter parole policies. . . . Wichita's city manager issues a directive prohibiting off-duty police from working security jobs at abortion clinics.

AUGUST: Geary County special narcotics prosecutor Eric Stonecipher's life is saved when the badge in his pocket deflects a bullet fired by assailants. Revenge by drug dealers for increased county prosecutions is suspected as a motive.

SEPTEMBER: Andale Police Chief Jerry Hull is suspended without pay following his arrest on charges of promoting prostitution in Wichita. Hull declines comment.

NOVEMBER: Each month since July the state's prison population has fallen

by an average of 31 inmates, because more prisoners are being paroled. Declines could mean officials may not have to release minimum-security inmates early to avoid overcrowding. . . . The Kansas Bureau of Investigation probes a series of burglaries at Highway Patrol offices involving cash and drugs that were evidence in pending cases. . . . Voters overwhelmingly approve a constitutional amendment to create a crime victims' bill of rights.

DECEMBER: Wichita schools announce new measures to discourage carrying guns to school, including stepped-up locker searches, use of metal detectors and a tougher expulsion policy.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Former FBI official Robert Davenport is tapped to become director of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation May 4, replacing James Malson, who is retiring. . . . McPherson County Sheriff Jim Bryan, the subject of a misconduct probe by the state attorney general, resigns effective May 31.

Kentucky

MARCH: The state Justice Cabinet is awarded a \$6.3 million grant for community crime-control programs, law-enforcement training and improvements in the state's criminal history records system.

MAY: Jefferson County police win a felony conviction of a man distributing bootlegged audio tapes and albums, the state's first such conviction. It capped a six-year investigation.

JULY: A new policy goes into effect calling for state troopers to cut patrols and respond to fewer routine complaints. Justice Secretary Billy Wellman said the move will save \$350,000 and avoid layoffs. . . . A Federal grand jury begins hearing testimony from five female deputies who are suing Jefferson County Sheriff Jim Greene for sexual harassment. Greene denies the charges.

SEPTEMBER: Attorney General Chris Gorman announces that a special prosecutor will investigate Jefferson County Sheriff Jim Greene, who is accused of tampering with deputies' files and payroll records.

OCTOBER: Owensboro police get orders to drive slower because of a rash of accidents involving police cruisers — five in recent weeks and several earlier this year.

NOVEMBER: Lexington installs a hotline to handle calls that result when it is revealed that 30 officers who made DUI arrests were not certified to give alcohol tests. . . . Louisville's Campaign for a Civilian Police Review Board, formed shortly after the Rodney King verdict, gathers endorsements for an independent review body. Chief Douglas Hamilton prefers a "chief's advisory board" of community leaders to examine police problems.

DECEMBER: Washington County Sheriff Donnie Barr pleads innocent to charges of molesting two juvenile relatives in incidents dating from 1969.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Powell County Sheriff Steven Bennett and Deputy Arthur Briscoe, who were brothers-in-law, are killed Jan. 30 while

servicing warrants. . . . Johnson County Sheriff Cecil Cyrus is shot to death in March as he approaches the home of a man he earlier arrested for rape. . . . Vernon D. Kohl becomes special agent-in-charge of the FBI's Kentucky field office, succeeding Terry O'Connor, who was reassigned to FBI headquarters.

Louisiana

FEBRUARY: The New Orleans Times-Picayune reports that about 70 city police officers, roughly 5 percent of the force, are assigned to city officials to provide protection and perform tasks such as washing the officials' cars, picking up lunches and acting as chauffeurs.

MARCH: Twenty-three Jefferson Parish deputies lose a total 780 pounds after sheriff Harry Lee introduces a campaign to get rid of excess weight. Lee, who weighs 325 pounds, lost 14 pounds the first month but abandoned the diet during a re-election campaign. He has since regained the lost weight. . . . Despite a Louisiana Supreme Court ruling which held that the New Orleans City Council has the authority to require city workers to make their primary residence within city limits, the domiciliary ordinance will not go into effect immediately. The issue is set to go back to the Civil District Court for a trial on other union objections, such as interference with contract obligations and freedom of association.

MAY: Police officials in New Orleans credit greater community involvement for a 9.2-percent decrease in major crimes during the first quarter of the year.

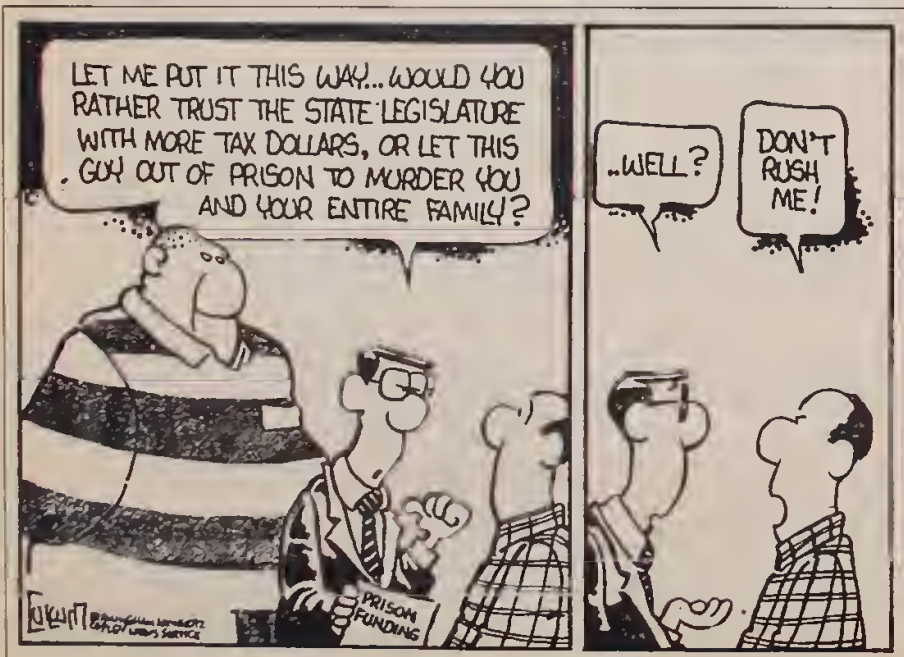
JULY: City workers in New Iberia are given until Aug. 14 to sign a new drug policy or be fired. The policy lists 21 drugs employees may be tested for. . . . The Orleans Levee Board votes to add 10 police officers to its 47-member force and create 25 auxiliary positions.

OCTOBER: The state Supreme Court rules that an incompetent prisoner cannot be forced to take drugs that might make him sane enough to be executed, in deciding the case of a schizophrenic who was found competent to stand trial for several 1985 murders. . . . A long-time legal adviser to Baton Rouge Police Chief Greg Phares is relieved from duty following his booking on a malfeasance charge. Richard Redd allegedly required applicants for exotic dancing licenses to bare their breasts at his Police Department office.

NOVEMBER: The state Supreme Court unanimously rules that minority defendants in criminal cases cannot disqualify jurors simply because they are white.

DECEMBER: Police in Monroe and West Monroe approve programs designed to enlist community confidence and support, including a proposed Citizens Crime Council.

If Law Enforcement News isn't part of your standard equipment, you're not giving yourself every professional advantage.



"You're going to tell me that with 30,000 bench warrant cases, all these failures to appear are because of sick mothers or they got the date mixed up, or they overslept? That's baloney. A lot of sobbing, weeping wimps are making excuses for people who just want to jerk the system around."

— Philadelphia District Attorney Lynne M. Abraham, defending a plan to speed warrant cases by allowing photographs to take the place of live defendants.

Maine

FEBRUARY: State officials are probing more than two dozen complaints against South Berwick police, including allegations of drunken brawls and abuse of authority. A citizens' panel recommends that Chief Dana Lajoie resign. . . . Portland police say out-of-state suppliers are feeding the city's heroin problem, shipping 4,000 bags of heroin worth \$250,000 into the city each week.

MARCH: Starks voters pass a resolution asking the state Legislature to declare illegal any prohibitions on the cultivation, possession and sale of cannabis hemp for agricultural and commercial uses. Residents in Starks and nearby towns of Solon and Chesterfield say anti-drug efforts aimed at marijuana growers in the region are overly aggressive and outweigh the dangers posed by the drug. Frank Amoroso, director of the Maine Drug Enforcement Agency, denies civil rights violations and vows to enforce laws as long as they stand.

MAY: South Berwick resident Harry Gintovt files suit against city police, claiming his newspaper ad seeking others with police grievances made him the target of at least 200 harassing phone calls.

JUNE: A rally for the legalization of marijuana draws 150 people to the State House in Augusta.

OCTOBER: The Portland Police Department's narcotics unit merges with the Maine Drug Enforcement Agency's Cumberland County unit, a move aimed at strengthening enforcement and easing budget strictures.

NOVEMBER: Portland voters reject a measure that would have repealed a gay-rights ordinance.

Maryland

JANUARY: Police target Baltimore County's 25 worst intersections with more frequent, computer-directed patrols targeting drunken drivers.

FEBRUARY: About 70 percent of the state's record 18,770 inmates are serving time on drug-related convictions, a new study reports. . . . A disclosure that state police were using only state standards for limiting the sale of handguns prompts the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to warn 2,800 gun dealers they must adhere to broader Federal statutes for disqualifying criminal convictions. . . . Baltimore's Public School Police Force is

seeking 78 more officers, plus nightsticks and bulletproof vests, following the gunshot wounding of an officer by a 13-year-old student.

MARCH: The Anne Arundel County Sheriff's Department says it needs an emergency infusion of \$204,700 to keep operating the rest of its fiscal year, citing rising crime for the over-spent budget.

APRIL: Prince George's County's new initiative for reducing school violence includes roving teams of police and security officers in selected schools, with authorization to use hand-held metal detectors when hidden weapons are suspected.

MAY: Maryland joins several other states in holding adults responsible for accidental shootings by children when Gov. William Donald Schaefer signs legislation making it illegal to leave a loaded firearm where children can get to it, effective Oct. 1.

JUNE: State Police Supt. Col. Larry Tolliver rescinds an order by one of his captains that state troopers must write at least five traffic citations an hour. Officials deny the quota was imposed to close the revenue gap between 425,000 tickets written in 1991 versus 438,000 in 1990. . . . A joint city, county and state anti-drug operation results in a massive Annapolis drug sweep cheered by residents of drug-plagued housing. . . . The community policing in Prince George's County will be expanded from 22 officers to 101 by 1995, officials say, citing lower crime statistics as proof of the program's success. Federal and state grants will fund expansion of the \$1.5 million program.

SEPTEMBER: Sheriff Robert G. Peppersack Sr. sues Anne Arundel County to overturn the decision to eliminate the position of undersheriff, and county officials in turn file a motion to dismiss his suit. . . . When a Baltimore judge rules that budget constraints don't allow the city to break terms of union contracts, the city faces paying \$3.3 million to police and teachers furloughed for two days. Mayor Kurt Schmoke warns that layoffs could result.

OCTOBER: Baltimore suspends public school classes for a day to hold a "Safe Schools Summit" for students.

NOVEMBER: A "Drug Court" proposed by the State's Attorney and several Baltimore judges would offer addicts committing non-violent crimes treatment in lieu of jail, saving about \$19,000 per person. . . . Baltimore police begin hand-delivering notices to parents of chronically truant school children, as part of a pilot project to reduce truancy and eliminate the need to begin criminal proceedings against parents. . . . Vaccination of 8,000 state troopers and prison guards against hepatitis B,

originally slated for late September, is further delayed as officials scramble to find the necessary \$1 million in funds.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Col. Elmer H. Tippet resigns his post as Superintendent of the State Police effective June 1, with some speculating that Tippet felt unable to effectively lead the agency in the face of deep budget and personnel cuts. No successor is immediately named. Before year's end, Larry Tolliver is named Superintendent. . . . A drug overdose is ruled as the cause of the May death of Lieut. Col. Clarence B. Norman, chief legal counsel to Prince George's County Sheriff James Aluisi. . . . Baltimore police officer Ira Weiner dies Sept. 20 of wounds received when he tried to stop a domestic dispute.

Massachusetts

JANUARY: The Boston Police Department Management Review Committee releases a scathing report critical of Commissioner Francis M. Roache. The report calls the handling of police misconduct complaints "shoddy" and urges sweeping changes, including that Roache not be appointed to another term. Roache quickly moves to make several changes recommended by the panel, including a community appeals panel and changes in the internal affairs department.

FEBRUARY: Boston police report that Asian gangs are believed responsible for at least nine home invasion robberies of Asian businessmen. They attribute the wave of attacks to an ongoing power struggle among rival Asian gangs.

MARCH: Gov. William F. Weld unveils a tough anti-crime package that, among other measures, reinstates the death penalty for the murder of a police officer, drug-related killings and murder in conjunction with rape or robbery. . . . Boston postpones hiring 110 new police officers because \$2.2 million in overtime has drained the budget.

MAY: The Boston Police Department's affirmative action policy is upheld when the U.S. Supreme Court refuses to hear a challenge to the program. The decision was the final round in a lengthy battle between the department and groups representing black and white officers. It allows Boston to promote black officers to the rank of sergeant over white officers who score higher on Civil Service exams in order to correct racial imbalances in upper ranks.

JUNE: Law enforcement officials in Boston say judicial reforms, anti-gang programs and increased cooperation between residents and police are re-

sponsible for a dramatic decline in violent crime. Violent crimes dropped 13.4 percent in 1991.

JULY: Three police agencies merge with the Massachusetts State Police, and seven officers from the agencies challenge the requirement that they shave their mustaches. The seven are sworn in as special officers while their suit is pending.

AUGUST: The Boston Police Department admits that officers were guilty of six of 27 Federal misconduct charges in handling the 1989 murder of Carol Stuart, whose husband first blamed the attack on a black man, then committed suicide after being implicated. . . . Wellesley police officer William Yanco, who committed suicide in June amid accusations he had improperly kissed a 10-year-old boy, is cleared of charges.

SEPTEMBER: Gov. William Weld names Ralph Costa Martin the first black district attorney in Suffolk County, where racial tensions have remained high since police were accused of harassing black males in the 1989 Carol Stuart murder case.

OCTOBER: National Guard troops join county jail crews in boarding up vacant buildings to deter arsonists in Lawrence, where some 130 buildings have been set on fire. . . . The state's first boot camp-style prison, for first-time offenders under 30, opens near Bridgewater. . . . The Boston Sunday Globe reports that 61.5 percent of the 3,440 complaints against police in the 1980's were lodged against just 11 percent of the force's 3,200 officers.

NOVEMBER: Gov. William Weld proposes tougher measures for DUI offenders, including lifetime license revocation for five-time offenders. . . . North Andover Police Chief Richard M. Stanley declines a jury trial in Lowell and acknowledges a previous guilty plea to DUI charges in Reading. Stanley receives one year probation.

DECEMBER: Lawrence Police Chief Allen Cole moves to control drug dealing in one neighborhood by keeping prospective drug buyers out. Police barricade all but one entrance, where license plates of those without residence stickers are recorded and follow-up letters sent, warning of crime rates and surveillance efforts. . . . The Boston Police Department, which has already lost 200 officers over two years, faces nearly \$1 million in cuts from its \$125 million budget next fiscal year.

COMINGS & GOINGS: New York Transit Police Chief William Bratton becomes Superintendent-in-Chief in Boston. The police union files suit challenging the appointment of Bratton, a former Boston lieutenant, as the department's second in command because his name was not on the current Civil Service promotional list.

Michigan

FEBRUARY: The number of bank robberies in Detroit is reported to have nearly tripled. Cocaine addicts are blamed for the increase.

MARCH: The Detroit Police Department considers a plan to merge the 3rd and 4th precincts to reduce overhead.

APRIL: A state appeals court rules that police sobriety checkpoints violate the state constitution's search-and-seizure protection. The case stemmed from a 1986 roadblock in Saginaw County and had been allowed by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1990.

MAY: Kalamazoo looks into an ordinance similar to one in effect in Lansing that would hold landlords responsible for drug dealing on their property if they fail to take action after being notified of illegal activity. . . . A cluster of seven cancer cases among Grand Rapids and Wyoming police officers is termed "very unusual" by a University of Washington epidemiologist researching a possible link between the use of police radar guns and cancer.

AUGUST: Former Detroit Police Chief William Hart is sentenced to 10 years in a Federal prison for income-tax evasion and embezzling \$2.6 million from an undercover drug fund. U.S. District Judge Paul Gadola gives Hart the maximum sentence and blasts the police hierarchy for looking past Hart's "reprehensible conduct."

SEPTEMBER: New legislation revamps the Michigan Parole Board, aiming to force greater accountability for decisions relating to the release of criminals, by replacing lifetime appointments with staggered terms and setting new guidelines.

OCTOBER: Trading cards featuring members of the Holland Police Department, used to improve the image of police and encourage communication with kids, are so in demand that the department may have to reprint. The cards carry photos, information about officers' duties and anti-gang or crime prevention messages. . . . The University of Michigan will use an \$18-million Federal grant, its largest ever, to survey high school students nationwide about drug, alcohol and tobacco use.

NOVEMBER: The cash-strapped Hartford Police Department struggles to function with only two of its former six officers — Chief Paul Muinch and one other — following layoffs. . . . Detroit Chief Stanley Knox orders a full-scale review to identify officers with excessive involvement in violent incidents, following the fatal beating

Michigan

of Malice Green, a black man, and the suspension of seven officers. Four of the officers, one of whom is black, face criminal charges in the killing. . . . The state Senate Judiciary Committee is working on a plan to encourage uniform standards of police behavior that could involve mandatory retraining measures.

DECEMBER: A Michigan Civil Service board reverses disciplinary action against a Dearborn officer given a three-day suspension for continuing to write the number seven in the international style, with a line through the downstroke. . . . Oakland County Sheriff John Nichols mandates a refresher driving course for deputies following a rash of accidents involving cruisers. . . . A felony charge is dismissed against Detroit Sgt. Freddie Douglas, accused of failing to stop the fatal beating of Malice Green, but Chief Stanley Knox fires Douglas as well as three officers still facing criminal charges, Walter Budzyn, Larry Nevers and Robert Lessnau. . . . Detroit will pay a total of \$975,000 to all police officers, ending a lawsuit by the American Civil Liberties Union against the police drug testing program. Random urinalysis will continue, but strip searches of suspected officers will not.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Detroit Police Chief William L. Hart is convicted in May of stealing \$2.6 million from Police Department funds and resigns from the post he held since 1976. Hart's attorney says he will appeal.

Minnesota

JANUARY: The Minnesota Supreme Court voids a state law on crack possession because it imposes stiffer penalties than those for possession of powdered cocaine. The court says the law discriminates against blacks, since there is no evidence that crack, used mostly by blacks, is more addictive than cocaine powder, favored by whites.

APRIL: A proposal to reinstate the death penalty is rejected by the House of Representatives. . . . A University

of Wisconsin study finds that Minneapolis police sustain nearly twice as many complaints against police from white residents as those from minorities. Police Chief John Laux says the handling of complaints is unbiased and calls the study "irresponsible."

MAY: Protesters call for the resignation of Bemidji Police Chief Robert Tell, claiming the department unnecessarily detains and uses excessive force against Native Americans.

OCTOBER: A new boot camp-style prison opens near Willow River.

NOVEMBER: Minneapolis Police Chief John Laux ends his department's participation in a coalition with gang members called United for Peace, following the charging of four suspected gang members in the slaying of officer Jerry Haaf.

DECEMBER: The Minneapolis Star-Tribune reports that more than 500 area children have been abused or neglected by foster parents over the past four years, blaming poor screening and monitoring measures.

COMINGS & GOINGS: St. Paul Chief William McCutcheon retires. . . . More than 1,000 police officers from around the Midwest attend the funeral of 30-year Minneapolis veteran Joseph Haaf, shot in the back during a coffee break Sept. 25.

Mississippi

JANUARY: A runoff election for sheriff in Indianola is thrown into question when former sheriff Ned Holder charges the winner, Charles Rogers, with absentee-voter fraud.

MARCH: Jackson Police Chief Jimmy Wilson approves the use of semiautomatic pistols by his officers, who he says are outgunned by criminals.

JULY: Starkville police begin training with 15-shot, 9mm. Glock semi-automatics, which replace .38-caliber, six-shot revolvers.

OCTOBER: A court-ordered study following the slaying of sheriff's deputy Tommy Daughdrill by a teenaged suspect says the state does not ade-

quately analyze, treat and incarcerate juveniles with psychological problems.

NOVEMBER: The public safety commissioner says an amendment that extends the definition of home to include a person's vehicle should be scrapped because it allows felons to carry firearms in their cars. . . . The state's first community center dedicated to research and prevention of substance abuse opens in Florence.

DECEMBER: Warren County Sheriff Paul Barrett publishes his autobiography, titled "Don't Bring Trouble to My County". . . . A law prohibiting the housing of juveniles with adult prisoners may mean more Tupelo-area youths stay on the streets pending criminal proceedings, since the nearest youth facility is two hours away.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Vicksburg Police Chief Jimmy Brooks retires Feb. 28 to take a job with private industry. . . . Jackson Sgt. Joe Simmons, 46, is shot to death Feb. 4 while trying to handcuff a man on a five-day pass from a mental hospital. . . . Birmingham, Ala., police Capt. Bill Blass is appointed chief in Greenville Feb. 19. . . . Pike County sheriff's investigator Tommy Daughdrill is shot to death in August by a teen burglary suspect, and Magnolia police officer Robert Lawson is wounded, as the two attempt to arrest the suspect. . . . Lee County Sheriff Jack Shirley dies after a year-long struggle with multiple myeloma.

Missouri

FEBRUARY: The Kansas City Police Department begins using community-policing strategies in an effort to control the number of handguns on the street. The program includes door-to-door visits by officers seeking information about residents who use guns and hotlines so citizens can report gun use anonymously. . . . A rape charge is filed against Seymour Police Chief Manuel Rhodes for allegedly having sex with a girl under age 14 in 1991.

APRIL: St. Louis police report that just 85 of the 7,547 guns collected in its buy-back program last year had been stolen.

JUNE: Dennis Blackman Jr. is found

On The Record, 1992:

"I predict to you [that] crime and drugs, law and order, safety in neighborhoods will be a very major issue in this election, and we're the ones on the side of change."

— Charles Black, adviser to the Bush/Quayle '92 campaign.

guilty of second-degree murder in the 1991 killing of police officer JoAnn Liscombe. Blackman is the son of a St. Louis police captain.

JULY: James Johnson, 43, pleads innocent by reason of mental defect or disease to charges of killing three county law enforcement officers and a sheriff's wife during a December rampage.

SEPTEMBER: The Police News of Missouri, a bimonthly magazine for law enforcement officers, shuts down because of weak ad sales. . . . Tougher DUI laws—including prompt license suspension and mandatory jail terms for repeat offenders—pay off with a \$1.2 million Federal grant to the state.

OCTOBER: FBI agents charge former Warrenton police officer Tracy Luck in the robbery of the First Bank of Warren County in Dutrow. Charges against another former officer, Steven Friday, are pending. . . . Clayton police cadet Andrew Noto is fired as a grand jury investigates the death of his roommate, Mark Dulle. Noto said Dulle was killed accidentally as Noto was trying to unload his weapon.

NOVEMBER: June 1993 is set as target date for opening a new Federally funded 60-day boot camp facility for non-violent drug offenders. . . . Former St. Louis Mayor James F. Conway sues to remove Police Board secretary Rodney Williams, contending Williams is serving illegally because he was not a city resident when appointed.

DECEMBER: A U.S. Court of Appeals rules police were within their rights in seizing more than \$150,000 they believed was connected to drug trafficking, overturning an earlier decision that ordered the money returned to Randy Johnson, who was never charged with a crime. . . . St. Louis police set up a new, untraceable hotline that murder witnesses can call to offer anonymous tips. Cards printed with the number are handed out to everyone at a crime scene to encourage witnesses to call. . . . Kansas City police and the FBI form a 12-member task force to look for patterns in recent carjackings.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Independence Police Chief Robert Rinehart is fired in April by city administrators, who give no reason. . . . Sparta Police Chief J.R. Richards resigns in February. . . . FBI Special Agent Stanley C. Ronquest Jr. is killed during a mugging in Kansas City March 11. . . . Maj. Ronald F. Pfeiffer is chosen to head the Richmond Heights Police Department, replacing Lee Lankford, who resigned. . . . David Niebur, police chief of Collinsville, Ill., is named chief in Joplin.

Montana

JANUARY: Billings Police Chief Oran Peck says he will resign in April over a dispute with the city administrator, who named Lieut. Dave Ward assistant chief instead of Peck's choice, Capt. John Hall. . . . Anonymous tips must be checked out before being used to issue search warrants, the state Supreme Court rules. The ruling throws out a Missoula County drug search based on a Crime Stoppers tip.

FEBRUARY: Former Baker Police Chief Don Denning is charged with seven felony counts after an audit shows \$24,000 missing from drug probe funds. . . . Broadwater County Sheriff Richard Thompson lays off eight of his 11 employees. The layoffs, prompted by a funding crisis, are expected to be temporary for some positions.

MARCH: Butte police work steady eight-hour shifts, instead of rotating shifts every 28 days, in an effort to reduce stress for the officers and their families.

APRIL: The man convicted of killing Fairview Police Chief Orville Sharbono is sentenced to life without parole. James Allen was ruled mentally ill, making him ineligible for the death penalty.

OCTOBER: In an ongoing legal battle between Helena police officers and city officials, both sides file motions for a summary judgment that could decide within months whether police are due overtime pay dating back to 1986. Police contend that being required to remain on duty during meal breaks constitutes a nine-hour day rather than the eight hours they are paid for.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Former deputy John McPherson is elected Sheriff of Butte-Silver Bow, defeating his former boss, Bob Butorovich. McPherson pledges to solve a string of arson fires in the area.



Organized-crime boss John Gotti (r.) is shielded by an unidentified escort as he makes his way into court during a 1990 trial. The mobster, known as "The Teflon Don" for his ability to elude a criminal conviction in earlier prosecutions, was found guilty this past year of racketeering, murder and other charges, and sentenced to life in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

(Wide World Photo)

The
state-by-state
retrospective
of 1992
is continued
on
Page 20.

What makes a good seizure? Search me.

Since the mid-1980's, when the U.S. Supreme Court's ideological makeup took a conservative bent with the addition of justices nominated by Presidents Reagan and Bush, it has generally ruled in favor of law enforcement officers in cases involving search-and-seizure and the reading of Miranda rights.

In 1992, however, the High Court pulled in the reins on some police practices, including a decision just last month that said the Constitution's protections against unreasonable seizures applied when someone's property is taken even if no privacy rights are violated. In another case, the Court held that drivers detained for common traffic violations may not be questioned by police about whether they are carrying weapons, drugs or large amounts of cash.

The High Court also made it more difficult for police to carry out undercover sting operations when it ruled that government agents can no longer launch such probes without first having a reasonable suspicion that the target has committed or is likely to commit a crime.

This is not to suggest that all of the Court's rulings on criminal procedure weighed in against the police. The Justices also gave U.S. authorities the go-ahead to make what some view as the ultimate seizure, ruling that the United States may disregard normal extradition procedures to kidnap a criminal suspect from another country — despite that country's objections — in order to try the suspect in a Federal court.

The following are synopses of some of the major cases decided by the Court with ramifications for law enforcement:

Search and seizure

The 86-Kilogram Question: In March, the Court let stand a U.S. appeals court ruling that said police cannot routinely ask drivers detained for common traffic violations whether they are carrying weapons, drugs or large amounts of cash. Without comment, the Justices refused to hear an appeal from the Bush Administration, which argued that such expanded police powers are needed to win the war on drugs. The Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit had held that a Utah sheriff's deputy violated Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable searches and seizures when he asked a driver stopped for speeding whether he had drugs and weapons in his vehicle, and then asked to search the car. Emery County Deputy Richard Graham said he was suspicious of the driver, Ralph Joseph Walker, because his hands were shaking. The search of the car turned up 86 kilograms of cocaine, but a trial court disallowed the evidence. In the past, the Supreme Court has ruled that police may ask a driver stopped for a traffic violation to show a driver's license and vehicle registration, but it has never allowed police to ask other questions without specific probable cause.

Fruit from a Faulty Tree: In an October decision, the Court let stand a ruling that cocaine found in a car by police could not be used to prosecute a man whose initial arrest — and the search that followed — were based on faulty computerized records. Maryland police had made the drug seizure after a routine computer check revealed that the man was wanted on an outstanding arrest warrant for failure to appear in court on a civil case. The man had cleared up the matter, but police had failed to purge the warrant from its computerized records.

Caught 'Napping: In June, the Court granted U.S. authorities the right to kidnap a criminal suspect from a foreign country, over that country's objections and without following procedures laid out in extradition treaties, to bring the suspect to trial in the United States. The 6-3 decision stemmed from the 1985 torture-murder of Drug Enforcement Administration agent Enrique Camarena Salazar. A Mexican gynecologist, Dr. Humberto Alvarez Machain, was kidnapped and brought to the United States under orders from DEA officials in 1990. Alvarez had allegedly helped Mexican drug traffickers brutalize Camarena by administering stimulants that kept the agent alive for more torture and interrogation.

Chief Justice William Rehnquist, writing for the majority, said that the 1978 U.S.-Mexico extradition treaty did not specifically ban the kidnapping of criminal suspects wanted for prosecution in the United States. "The treaty says nothing about the obligations of the United States and Mexico to refrain from forcible abductions of people from the territory of the other nation, or the consequences under the treaty if such an abduction occurs," Rehnquist wrote.

The Court's ruling sparked a vehement response from the Mexican Government, which protested by temporarily suspending joint anti-drug operations with the United States.

In dissent, Justice John Paul Stevens seemed to be in

accord with Mexico's view, calling the ruling "monstrous." Stevens said he found it "shocking that a party to an extradition treaty might believe that it has secretly reserved the right to make seizures of citizens in the other party's territory."

Property and Propriety: In one of its last decisions of 1992, the Court ruled in December that a citizen's right to protection against unreasonable police seizures applies when someone's property is taken even if no privacy rights are violated. The unanimous decision reinstated a civil rights lawsuit brought by an Illinois family whose mobile home was hauled away after the owner of the trailer park where the family resided obtained an eviction order. Cook County Sheriff's deputies had accompanied employees of the trailer park in Elk Grove Village when the eviction order was carried out. Neither deputies nor trailer park employees had entered or searched the home of Edward Soldad and his family.

"We fail to see how being unceremoniously dispossessed of one's home in the manner alleged to have occurred here can be viewed as anything but a seizure invoking the protection of the Fourth Amendment," wrote Justice Byron White for the Court.

Unwarranted Assumption: In June, the Court let stand a ruling that police need actual consent to conduct a criminal search without a warrant, and not simply the belief that they have been granted permission, if the uncovered evidence is to be admissible in court. Without comment, the Justices refused to review a ruling by a California appeals court that threw out evidence of drugs seized by police who entered a hotel room without a search warrant.

Undercover sting operations

Crime by Design: In April, the Supreme Court voided sting operations launched by police and Federal agents unless there is reasonable suspicion that the target has committed or is likely to commit a crime. The ruling threw out the 1987 conviction of Keith Jacobson, a Nebraska farmer, on charges of receiving child pornography in the mail. The majority opinion in the 5-4 decision, written by Justice Byron White, said that government agents "in their zeal to enforce the law... may not originate a criminal design, implant in an innocent person's mind the disposition to commit a criminal act, and then induce commission of the crime so that the government may prosecute."

White said that the case against Jacobson amounted to entrapment and that "the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was disposed to commit the criminal act prior to first being approached by government agents." Jacobson was targeted by Federal agents who found his name on a mailing list of a store from which he had received two magazines in 1984 before Federal law banned the distribution through the mails of sexually explicit material featuring children. After 26 months of relentlessly repeated mailings from government agents and fictitious organizations, Jacobson ordered a magazine, "Boys Who Love Boys," which was delivered by an undercover postal inspector. Jacobson was arrested and convicted for receiving child pornography.

The dissenting Justices said the majority had stripped away a major law enforcement weapon by changing the entrapment doctrine. "After this case, every defendant will claim that something the government agent did before soliciting the crime 'created' a disposition that was not there before," wrote Justice Sandra Day O'Connor for the dissent. "A drug buyer will claim that the description of the drug's purity and effects was so tempting that it created the urge to try it for the first time."

Miranda Rights

Automatic Rejection: In 1991, the Supreme Court had ruled that a jailed suspect represented by a lawyer in one criminal case may sometimes be questioned about other unrelated crimes without any attorney present — provided the suspect has been given the Miranda warnings and is willing to reply to investigators' questions. Last March, the Court let stand a ruling that a failure by police to let a suspect speak with an attorney will continue to void a subsequent confession automatically. Utah and 10 other states had wanted the Court to rule that a "technical" violation of Miranda — such as when an officer claims to have misunderstood a suspect's request for a lawyer — did not automatically require that the evidence be thrown out, but rather should be viewed in the "totality of circumstances." The Court refused, without comment.

Courtly Reversals: In another case, the Court said it will hear arguments by Michigan authorities that Federal courts should not be allowed to overturn judgments by state courts that uphold interrogation practices. A ruling in Michigan's favor would severely limit the power of Federal courts to reverse state convictions. The case involves a homicide suspect who was questioned for more than 30 minutes by Romulus police,

and admitted he provided the murder weapon before police gave him the Miranda warning. A Federal appeals court threw out the conviction because it said police acted improperly.

Hate-Crimes

No Cause for Alarm? The High Court struck down a St. Paul, Minn., ordinance when it ruled in June that banning cross-burning, the display of swastikas or other expressions offensive to some groups is a violation of the free speech guarantees of the First Amendment. The St. Paul ordinance, passed in 1989, made it a misdemeanor to engage in hate-related disorderly conduct through speech or actions that might arouse "anger, alarm or resentment in others on the basis of race, color, creed, religion or gender." The case involved a 17-year-old white youth prosecuted under the ordinance for burning a cross in a black family's yard. The youth's lawyers successfully argued that the ordinance was unconstitutional because it targeted motivation, not action. The unanimous opinion, written by Justice Antonin Scalia, noted: "Let there be no mistake about our belief that burning a cross is someone's front yard is reprehensible. But St. Paul had sufficient means at its disposal to prevent such behavior without adding the First Amendment to the fire."

Enhanced Penalties: In a case that could change the face of existing bias-crime laws, the Supreme Court last month agreed to decide whether states can impose heavier penalties for those who commit crimes against persons based on the victim's race, religion, sexual orientation or similar status. At issue will be a sentence enhancement law in Wisconsin that has been struck down by the state's highest courts. The law adds five years to the sentences of those found to have selected victims "because of the race, religion, color, disability, sexual orientation, national origin or ancestry." The Court decided to hear the case after attorneys general from 30 states petitioned for review.

Other rulings

On Pain of Death: In June, the Supreme Court ruled that lawyers representing defendants facing the death penalty have the right to question prospective jurors on whether they would automatically vote to impose the death penalty if the defendant is found guilty. Any juror who answers yes should be dismissed by the presiding judge, the Court said.

Neutral Ground: In a decision relating to the selection of jurors, the Court said in June that defense lawyers should be required to provide a "racially neutral explanation" for any pattern of challenges to potential jurors that suggests a racial motivation. The ruling effectively extends to criminal defense lawyers the same test that the Court applied to prosecutors in the 1986 *Batson v. Kentucky* decision.

Yes, Virginia, There Is a Sanity Clause: In May, in two unrelated cases, the Court gave mentally ill defendants protections against unwanted medication during trial and continued confinement once they are deemed sane.

In the first case, the Court ruled by a 7-2 majority that a state cannot force a mentally ill defendant to accept anti-psychotic medication during trial without an "overriding justification." The Court said the state must prove that the treatment is both medically appropriate and, in light of "less intrusive alternatives," also "essential" for the defendant's safety or the safety of others. The decision overturned the murder conviction and death sentence of a Nevada man who was involuntarily given high doses of the drug Mellaril, used to treat paranoid schizophrenia, beginning months before his 1988 trial. The man had claimed his insanity defense was hurt because the drug made him appear "synthetically sane" during his appearances before a jury.

In the second decision, the Court ruled that a person found not guilty of a crime by reason of insanity may not be institutionalized indefinitely if he is later found sane. The 5-4 decision invalidated a Louisiana law under which people found guilty of a crime by reason of insanity must remain in a mental institution, even if no longer insane, until they can prove they no longer pose a danger to themselves or others.

Making a Federal Case Out of It: In a case seen as limiting Federal court appeals by state prisoners, the High Court ruled 5-4 in May that Federal courts are no longer obliged to grant a hearing on a state prisoner's challenge to his conviction, even if the prisoner can show that his attorney had not properly presented crucial facts in a state appeal. Previously, Federal courts handling such challenges through habeas corpus petitions from state inmates were required to hold an evidentiary hearing if facts crucial to the case had not been presented adequately to the state courts.

A King-sized helping of racial troubles

Reverberations from the 1991 beating of Rodney King in Los Angeles, which climaxed last April with the near-complete acquittals of four white police officers charged with using excessive force, continued to be felt by police departments around the country last year.

Several big-city departments were forced to dust off tactical plans not used since the race riots of the 1960's to respond to the widescale violence and rioting that broke out immediately after the heavily criticized verdicts in the King case. Others were able to put the precepts of community-oriented policing to the test, along with other strategies, in a largely successful effort to keep their cities from going up in flames.

In the policy-making arena, law enforcement agencies used the tumult surrounding the King case to re-examine their excessive force policies, affirmative action programs and their relations with the communities they serve. And in several jurisdictions, allegations of brutality or charges that police officials did not adequately investigate misconduct claims by citizens led to increased calls for the establishment of civilian review boards or proposals to strengthen existing boards.

No police agency suffered more in the aftermath of the Rodney King case than the Los Angeles Police Department. Before the case had even gone to trial, the incident had forced a review of the Police Department and subsequent recommendations for reform by an Independent Commission headed by prominent local attorney Warren Christopher, who is now Secretary of State. The reforms included limiting the terms of the police chief to two five-year terms and removing the position from the purview of Civil Service provisions. It also recommended that the department shore up its use-of-force policies, punish those officers guilty of racism and bias, embrace a community-oriented policing model and bring more minorities into the police department, and carry out a "major overhaul" of the disciplinary system.

The department was well on the way to carrying out many of the reforms, according to LAPD officials, when the verdicts in the case against the four officers were reached on April 29. A jury of 10 whites, one Asian and one Latino found the four not guilty of all but one of the counts against them deadlocking on only one count of excessive force against Officer Laurence Powell. He and the other defendants — Officer Theodore Briseno, former Officer Timothy Wind, and their superior, Sgt. Stacey Koon — are far from out of the woods, however, with their Federal trial on charges of violating King's civil rights due to begin in February.

Almost immediately, cries of protest over the verdicts — termed "sickening" by President George Bush and "unfair" by politicians, police officials and citizens alike — were heard throughout the nation. Nowhere, though, was the tumult as deafening as in Los Angeles, where several days of rioting broke out that left 52 dead, thousands more injured or in police custody, and hundreds of millions of dollars in property damage. Violence also broke out in a score of other U.S. cities, including Atlanta, San Francisco, Seattle, and San Jose, Calif.

Finger-pointing exercises

As the smoke from the riots cleared, Los Angeles officials began pointing fingers in an effort to place blame on those responsible for allowing the violence to rage unchecked for hours before police moved in. At the center of criticism was Police Chief Daryl F. Gates, who was attending a fundraiser aimed at defeating the referendum to limit police chiefs' terms. Gates, who had vowed



On The Record, 1992:

"We were all taken by surprise by the verdict, just as everybody else around the country was."

— Sgt David Rivero, chief spokesman for the Miami Police Department, following the acquittals of four Los Angeles police officers in the beating of Rodney King.

not to resign and to fight any attempts to remove him, finally relented to demands that he step down. His retirement on June 26 ended a 43-year policing career, including 14 years as chief of the department he often called the best in the country. Later in the year, a commission headed by former FBI and CIA Director William Webster and Police Foundation president Hubert Williams would pin on Gates much of the blame for the Los Angeles Police Department's ineffective response to the riot.

As for the department itself, it struggled for the remainder of the year to regain public confidence lost in the wake of the King incident and the subsequent riots, as well as to acclimate itself to its new leader, former Philadelphia Police Commissioner Willie Williams — the first black ever and the first outsider in nearly half a century to head the agency. Williams will be the first police chief whose tenure will be limited to two five-year terms as a result of voters' approval in June of Proposition F, as had been recommended by the Christopher Commission.

One of Williams' first actions was to shut down a secret police intelligence unit that had gathered information on local politicians, celebrities and others. He also continued to lobby for more police resources, including manpower, for the beleaguered department.

Could deep scars re-open?

While politicians bent over backward to propose remedies for the urban ills that many believe played a role in the violence in Los Angeles — 1992 being an election year, after all — recent reports from the city indicate that while rebuilding may well be underway, scars from the Rodney King case remain deep. President Bush proposed a "radical break" with past urban policies to prevent future outbreaks of violence, including the establishment of more "enterprise zones" that would offer tax breaks to attract businesses to blighted areas. Democratic Presidential candidate Bill Clinton, who defeated Bush in November, promised to address urban problems that he charged had festered under 12 years of neglect of the cities by the Federal Government. But at year's end, as the Federal trial of the "LAPD Four" drew near, the nagging question that arose in many minds was: Will a not-guilty verdict provoke another eruption of urban violence?

Police officials concerned about that possibility might well

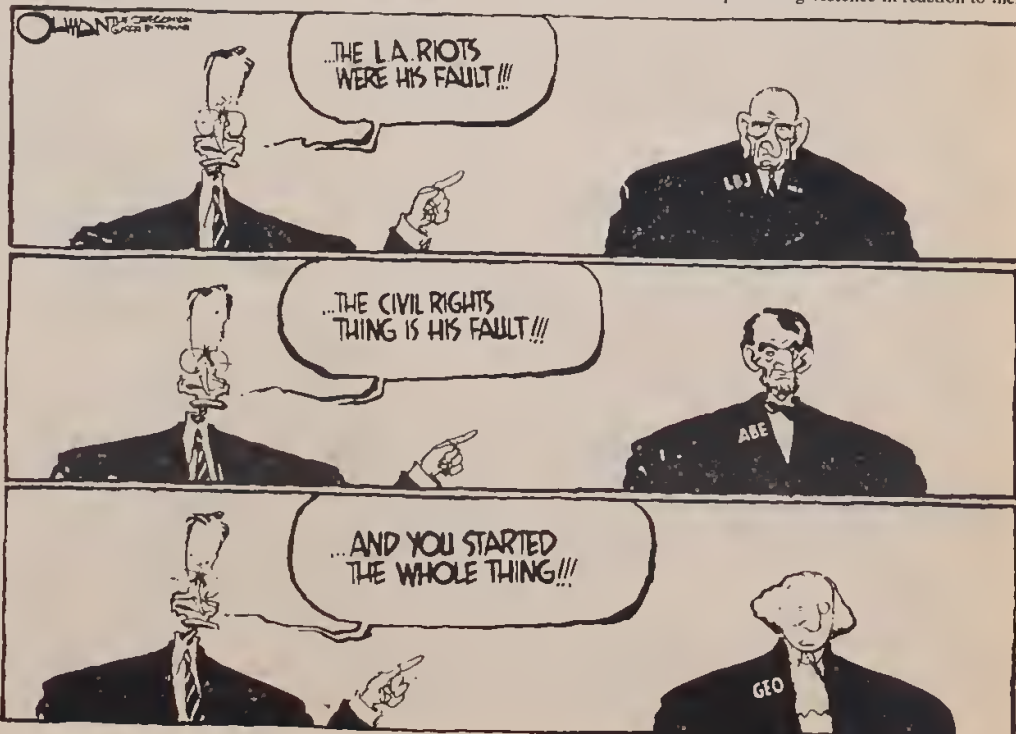
look to the experience of several other big-city police departments whose jurisdictions were largely spared the violence that broke out in the days following last year's verdicts. Officials in four cities who were interviewed by LEN in the aftermath of the rioting attributed the relative calm to a willingness by police and community leaders to work together to avert violence, as well as to carefully thought out strategies to deal with violent outbursts. San Diego Police Chief Robert Burgreen, who began his tenure in 1988 against a backdrop of deep mistrust between police and minority residents, spoke of the importance of maintaining close ties between the police and community to head off violence. "You need the support of the whole community to minimize the probability [of violence]. When you have community leaders speaking out, supporting law and order, you're less likely to have outbreaks."

Police chiefs took a proactive role as well by being visible in the community and listening to residents voice their frustration with the verdicts. Burgreen, as well as his counterparts in Chicago, Supt. Matt Rodriguez, and in Boston, Commissioner Francis M. Roache, attended public forums to discuss the verdicts and allowed spontaneous demonstrations to occur, as long as they remained orderly. "We had two guiding directions, and they were to be both alert and sensitive," Rodriguez said. "Alertness entailed keeping a pulse on the community, and the sensitive end of it was recognizing there were some very, very deep-seated emotions in a large segment of the community... and [that] your responses should keep that thought in mind."

Drawing parallels

Past experiences with civil disorders — and lessons learned from them — helped Miami police keep the peace in the days following the King case verdicts. "Expect the worst and be ready for it," advised Sgt. David Rivero, the Police Department's chief spokesman. Noting that "unfavorable" incidents that put police in a bad light have historically served as flashpoints for unrest, Rivero said police cannot underestimate such incidents. "If you take [them] lightly, you're going to be caught with your finger on the button and everything around you is going to be blowing up."

In at least two incidents later in the year, quick action by police chiefs was credited with preventing violence in reaction to inci-





The "LAPD 4," on trial for the 1991 beating of Rodney King, are seen here during a pensive moment in their lengthy court proceedings. Seated from left; Sgt. Stacey Koon, former Officer Timothy Wind, Officer Theodore Briseno, and Officer Laurence Powell.

(Wide World Photo)

dents that drew parallels to the King incident. In Detroit, Police Chief Stanley Knox acted swiftly following the death of Malice Green, a black man who had been stopped by police and was subsequently beaten to death, allegedly by white officers wielding heavy police flashlights as others looked on. While prosecutors say they have uncovered no evidence that racial animosity played a role in the beating, local officials, including Knox, recognized the powderkeg of emotions the incident stirred among Detroit's predominantly black populace. The Chief immediately suspended the officers without pay, and later fired them. While some criticized his actions as unfair, others credited them with helping to maintain calm in the weeks following the Nov. 5 incident. The three officers implicated in the beating — two of them charged with murder — will be tried this year.

Black and blue

Nashville, Tenn., Police Chief Robert Kirchner dismissed two white officers accused of using excessive force to subdue a black motorist who turned out to be an undercover vice officer. On Dec. 14, Officer Reginald D. Miller was stopped and beaten by two white officers, David E. Geary and Jeffrey P. Blewett, who had observed him cruising in an area known for prostitution. According to testimony given in disciplinary hearings after the incident, Miller was in plain clothes at the time, driving a blue pickup truck issued by the department as part of an undercover sting operation targeting prostitutes. While the two officers and their supporters criticized Kirchner for acting rashly, the Chief defended the firings, noting the strain that the Miller incident had placed on race relations in the city. "When you have concrete evidence that leaves no other door open, and there are not a lot of judgment calls, you act quickly. There was no reason to belabor this," he said.

In New York just a month earlier, a black Transit Police officer who was working in plain clothes fell victim to a similar case of mistaken identity, with graver consequences. Officer Derwin Pannell was arresting a fare-beating suspect when white fellow officers, who apparently mistook Pannell for a robber, opened fire. The shooting of Pannell, who was seriously wounded after being fired upon up to 21 times, focused attention on the dangers faced by minority officers working plainclothes assignments and led leaders of minority police associations to advise their members not to accept undercover assignments. "Too many people in this department can't tell a black cop from a black criminal," charged Officer Eric Adams, who heads the Transit Police Guardians Association. "The reason is they haven't been properly trained." In response, Transit Police officials added a new training component that a spokesman said emphasizes "the risks [officers] take in plainclothes, particularly those taken by minority officers."

In yet another incident this year, a black off-duty officer from East Orange, N.J., was arrested by Elizabeth police and charged with resisting arrest and disorderly conduct after the officers observed him carrying a weapon — his service revolver. The arrest of Hosia Reynolds led to an exchange of charges between police on both sides and Reynolds supporters. De Lacy Davis, vice president of the East Orange Policemen's Benevolent Association, said Reynolds was a victim of "the Rodney King syndrome" — that his treatment by the two white officers showed he was seen as a dangerous black man, not a fellow officer — "a symbol of black, not a symbol of blue."

The King incident, among other developments, brought to the fore perceptions that police are unfair to blacks and other minorities, and resulted in the creation or enhancement of civilian review boards in several U.S. cities. Samuel Walker, a professor of criminal justice at the University of Nebraska at Omaha who published a report on civilian review boards in 1991, cited the King incident for the increase in the number of such panels. "The

Rodney King incident in Los Angeles demonstrated that police use of excessive force is a serious problem," he wrote in LEN in March. "Police misconduct has a long and tragic history. For the last 30 years it has been one of the most serious problems in the eyes of racial minority communities."

Review boards reviewed

In cities where civilian review became an issue this year, supporters and opponents often butted heads. At a raucous hearing Nov. 17, the San Jose, Calif., City Council rejected demands for a powerful, all-civilian police review board, instead approving a plan that would allow an independent auditor to oversee investigations of police misconduct. The issue had raged throughout the year in San Jose, resulting in rowdy protests at previous City Council hearings looking at the issue. In October, protesters forced the shutdown of a hearing on the issue, and 24 protesters were arrested at the Council's hearing at which the alternative plan was approved. Police Chief Louis Cobarruviaz opposed the establishment of an all-civilian board with wide subpoena powers and suggested he might resign if such a measure was approved.

In New York, a massive demonstration by thousands of off-duty police officers, who turned out to vent opposition to Mayor David N. Dinkins' proposal for an all-civilian review board, turned ugly in September when some of the officers attempted to storm City Hall and block traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge. Participants at the rally, which was sponsored by the police union, reportedly uttered racial epithets directed at Dinkins and onlookers, and nearly 50 officers were later disciplined for their conduct during the event. The rally may have backfired on the union, however, by increasing political and public support for the Mayor's plan. Several City Council members cited the raucous rally for their support of the proposal, which was approved by the Council in December and signed into law by Dinkins on Jan. 5.

In Denver, 18 months of hearings into police brutality resulted in a proposal by one City Council member to create a strong civilian review board with unlimited subpoena powers that would rely exclusively on outside investigators to probe allegations against police. That plan was ultimately dropped in favor of a less costly civilian review panel that will conduct independent investigations of alleged excessive or unnecessary force and abusive treatment by city police officers. The plan, approved by the City Council in August, also gives the board subpoena powers. The Denver Police Protective Association opposed the formation of any civilian review board, but did not actively lobby against the final proposal after being assured its concerns would be taken into

account. James R. Smith, president of the 1,300-member union, said he suspected the Rodney King incident provided the impetus that resulted in the establishment of the review board.

The actions taken by Denver, San Jose and New York officials stand in sharp contrast to public sentiment on the civilian review issue as gauged by a nationwide survey conducted last year by John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the polling organization of Louis Harris and Associates Inc. The survey, released in October, showed that an overwhelming majority of people, across a broad spectrum of demographic groupings, believe that police officers accused of misconduct should have their cases reviewed by a committee composed of both civilians and other officers. Eighty percent of all respondents felt that review boards with both police and civilian members could better judge allegations of misconduct than those formed only of police officers or only of civilians.

While the poll found that both whites and minorities favored mixed review boards, it found perceptions of police treatment to be split along racial lines. Among whites, 68 percent gave positive marks to police, while 62 percent of blacks had negative views of how fairly police treated people in their community.

The Rodney King incident was one reason given for the survey's finding that blacks judged the police more harshly than whites when asked to rate police on the use of excessive force. "Following the Rodney King trial, it is not surprising that blacks are more critical of the police for their excessive use of force," observed Humphrey Taylor, the president of Louis Harris and Associates. "What is more surprising is that, overall, only 46 percent of blacks rate their local police negatively on this."

Making change

Few police officials deny there are lessons to be learned from the Rodney King affair. In a series of articles that appeared in LEN in October, Robert J. Barry, a former supervisory special agent of the FBI, and Clyde L. Cronkhite, a former Santa Ana, Calif., police chief and former deputy chief of the Los Angeles Police Department, urged police managers to use the Rodney King incident as an opportunity to effect change in departmental culture. "This can be an ideal time to enhance the values and mission of police agencies, to renew emphasis on ethics and to promote the community-oriented policing philosophy," they wrote. Noting that the King incident has placed all police agencies under increased scrutiny that has had a "psychological impact" on agencies and personnel nationwide, Barry and Cronkhite contend that such changes by police managers "should be considered essential in enhancing morale and the professional esteem of all personnel."

On The Record, 1992:

"The mix of civilians and police is a dynamic combination of all interests in considering all aspects of police misconduct. . . . It takes two to tango in the area of police complaints and without a partner, neither side will believe the results."

— Gerald W. Lynch, president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, following a survey that found broad support for having allegations of police misconduct reviewed by a committee composed of both civilians and police.

The Law Enforcement News People of the Year for 1992: The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

A major philanthropic organization funds a sprawling public/private partnership effort to take on one of America's most nettlesome problems: substance abuse



Foundation president
Dr. Steven A. Schroeder



Dr. Ruby P. Hearn



Dr. Paul S. Jellinek

Continued from Page 1

as they began conducting their preliminary research in 1987, recalled Ruby P. Hearn, a foundation vice president. "First of all, there were lots of people working on the problem, who knew nothing about each other and what they were doing. More importantly, much more attention was being given to the supply side of the issue than to the demand, yet we didn't seem to have much encouragement that those supply-side activities were in fact having the payoff."

The bottom line, she said, was clear. "Something needed to be done to increase the emphasis on the demand side. Secondly, it was very important that the initiative be at the local level and involve everyone who was in any way affected by the drug problem. We did not find anyplace where people were pulling together all of the constituencies affected by the problem. We decided that would be a role for the foundation."

The role the foundation took on, though, was different in some key respects from that played by grant-givers and others in the past. After 15 project sites were selected from more than 300 applications, the foundation directed them simply to do three things: form task forces that represented the entire community; define the local priorities regarding substance abuse; and develop a strategy for addressing those problems. "We didn't go any further than that in prescribing what they should do," said Hearn.

In effect, the laboratory rats were being told to create their own experiments.

What the local task forces came up with was a mosaic of diversified activities (see sidebar, Page 15). However, just getting the various players to the drawing board in the first place was a feat in itself. "It's very hard to get different groups to work together, to get the different parts of the community to really sit down together," noted Paul S. Jellinek, another foundation vice president working with Fighting Back. "We hear this in every town we go into: 'These people have never sat down together before. It's the first time we ever got the police and the education people and the health-care people and the media people and the business people to all sit down together.'"

"The way it is right now," he continued, "is everybody is shooting out of their own foxhole and, as often as not, they're shooting at each other. So we're trying to see whether if it's possible to turn that around. And if you do, whether or not you can really have an impact on the problem."

Law Enforcement Gets on Board

One constituency that, foundation officials say, was eager to get involved in trying a new approach was one that stood to gain substantially

from Fighting Back: local law enforcement. Police officials are involved in the task forces guiding each of the local projects, sharing expertise and tapping into community resources. It's a source of no small comfort to the foundation.

"One of the exciting experiences, both when we were exploring the program and as it unfolds, is the active engagement of local law enforcement," Hearn said. "It's been clear from the beginning that law enforcement agencies were very anxious to work on the demand side. The police departments have seen Fighting Back as an opportunity to expand on what they were doing. A number of the communities are introducing community policing. Fighting Back made it easier for them to do that. It created a desire on the part of the community to work in a different way with the police department."

Evidence of that assertion is piling up in at least one of the project cities — Little Rock, Ark. — where the police are seeing more than just a new relationship with the community. There, according to preliminary police statistics, Fighting Back has contributed to a 19-percent reduction in crime in targeted neighborhoods, even as overall crime in the city was rising by 16 percent.

In Little Rock, the police help to man a string of walk-in facilities called Neighborhood Alert Centers, which are also staffed by a code enforcement officer, a rental inspection officer, and a "neighborhood facilitator," among others. According to Frankie Sarver, formerly the project director of Little Rock Fighting Back and now with the project's national staff, the efforts of the Neighborhood Alert Centers have helped to restore residents' faith in city government and their sense of security in and around their homes.

Closer Contact

"It goes beyond just crime reduction," she said. "Many of these targeted neighborhoods had more or less given up on City Hall. They felt abandoned, neglected, that nobody cares." Now, she noted, residents believe in what can be accomplished when community effort and responsive city agencies are brought together.

Fighting Back has helped Little Rock police officers stay in close contact with the community, either on foot or on bicycles. The ongoing contact enables them work more closely with young people — at-risk or otherwise. "Those kinds of relationship things that you can't document do have an impact on children and their perception of their city and how it feels about them," said Sarver. "There's no way to document this, but we're hoping creating a greater respect for the uniform."

That kind of bonding has had an impact on police in another project city as well. Officers in

Newark, N.J., assisted by state troopers, worked with the Fighting Back task force to re-secure an apartment complex in the Central Ward that had been overrun by drug dealing.

In an interview with LEN early last year, Lieut. Thomas Brennan, a member of the city's Fighting Back committee, said the cooperative effort "allowed the community to come together and make some effective changes in their lives." The officers involved learned their own lessons. "You just can't do an operation without having the whole community behind you," said Brennan. "It just doesn't work."

Vallejo, Calif., police, working with Solano County probation officials, created a program aimed at diverting youthful offenders from the criminal justice system. That program has been created with cutting the juvenile recidivism rate by 50 percent and saving the county more than \$300,000 in justice-related costs. "Although our crime rate is up over the last year, the juvenile crime rate has decreased over 25 percent," Sgt. Tony Pearsall, commander of the Vallejo Police Department's Youth Division, said in a 1992 interview. "Anytime you've got a 50-percent decrease in the numbers of kids coming into the system, you've got a good program."

Beyond Crime Statistics

As significant as crime decreases are, Johnson Foundation officials are just as proud of the gains that Fighting Back has made in other areas. In some cases, it has involved changing the news media's portrayals of crime abuse. In other cases it has meant bringing together churches and other community groups to create expanded housing and employment opportunities. The Little Rock committee put together a project called Insure the Children to address the needs of young substance abusers.

"They realized that one of the big problems in terms of dealing with kids who are starting to have drug-related problems is that there were no services available unless they had incredibly good private insurance," said Jellinek. "So they got together the Blue Cross/Blue Shield, the private treatment facilities which had too many beds — so they were willing to discount their services — and the school system. They put together an insurance program where for \$10 — I think it's now \$12 — per kid per year, they can provide insurance coverage for any kid in the school system who has a substance abuse-related problem, up to and including 90 days of in-patient care."

The effort, which drew in the media and many other players to help raise money, enabled youngsters to be reached before their problems grew out of control. As important, Jellinek said, it

Fighting Back: a picture of diversity

The Fighting Back program is as diverse in its programming as it is in its geography. From the time planning grants were first awarded in 1989, the program's overall aim of reducing substance abuse has been marked by a road map of different approaches, depending as much on the demographics of each project site as on the creativity of project staffers. In some instances, the local task force chose to focus directly on substance abuse reduction programming. In other cases, attention was given to underlying social conditions. To get a taste of Fighting Back project efforts, consider these strategies, drawn from synopses of the initial planning grant awards. (Some plans may have since been changed, given the flexible nature of the Fighting Back program.)

Charlotte, N.C. Focus: West Charlotte, a predominantly black community of 120,000 residents. Activities: public forums and seminars; reassessing the extent of substance abuse problems; resolving the fragmentation of services; launching two pilot programs in demand reduction. Special focus on 21 sites of the Charlotte Housing Authority, which are home to 10,200 people.

Columbia, S.C. Activities: strengthening parenting skills; promoting the compulsory treatment of criminally involved substance abusers, and experimenting with new approaches to reimbursement through Medicaid, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, and other third-party payers.

Gallup, N.M. Activities: deglamorize alcohol use through public education, public health measures, and stricter enforcement of liquor laws. Overall strategy involves coordination over a three-county area, along with the Navajo Nation.

Kansas City, Mo. Activities: training residents in self-awareness and the importance of personal actions with respect to alcohol and drugs; developing a series of peer support/counseling programs to foster prevention and recovery among high-risk inner-city groups; expanding the Oxford House recovery model that provides non-institutional and supportive housing for recovering abusers.

Little Rock, Ark. Activities: building on the efforts of the Pulaski County Coalition for Youth at Risk to effect positive changes in the areas of teen pregnancy, school dropout rates, and illiteracy; creating a comprehensive management information system on substance abuse; providing intensive treatment for adolescents with a history of violence; starting a youth publishing company to develop printed material for public education.

Milwaukee, Wis. Activities: developing a non-traditional public awareness campaign using "narrowcast" methods; designing a neighborhood survey to identify how values, culture and tradition affect drug use among blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans and Southeast Asians in the target area; establishing a central training facility to provide the knowledge and skills for effective substance abuse prevention.

New Haven, Conn. Activities: developing new prevention programs with special emphasis on outreach to youths and women; developing an intervention system to identify and refer people with substance abuse problems; creating an expanded and coordinated treatment system.

Newark, N.J. Activities: launching media campaigns to encourage community norms that will

make the use of illicit drugs and alcohol less acceptable; working with the Department of Corrections to provide incarcerated juveniles with experience in housing rehabilitation, thus improving future employability; expanding the substance abuse prevention curriculum in schools; enlisting the Chamber of Commerce in a campaign for drug-free workplaces.

Oakland, Calif. Overall program goal: create an East Oakland Drug-Free Zone by September 1997. Activities: after-school programs; promoting an alcohol-free climate at local sporting events; the reduction of violence through a conflict-resolution program in high schools; increased access to health care for pregnant adolescents; establishing an East Oakland Employment Development Task Force to increase job-training opportunities.

San Antonio, Tex. Focus: the east side of San Antonio, an area of 102,000 residents that has been hit hard by substance abuse and the related problems of school dropout rates, underemployment, teen-age pregnancy, and infant mortality. Activities: implementing a full complement of treatment services; expanding prevention programs in the schools and the community; strengthening family support services such as child care, after-school care, primary health services, and job training.

San Jose, Calif. Focus: the east side of San Jose, a multi-ethnic community of 173,000 residents, one-quarter of whom speak little or no English. Activities: increasing public awareness of the threat of substance abuse; creating community-based prevention campaigns to augment existing school-based programs; initiating new early-intervention activities; expanding the "continuum of care" for those with drug and alcohol problems; deploying outreach workers to build neighborhood and ethnic resistance against the spread of crack cocaine, PCP, and alcohol.

Santa Barbara, Calif. Activities: a weekly newspaper column on substance abuse; a special prevention training program for community workers; a community calendar of "sober events"; an extension of a community awareness campaign throughout the Hispanic community; special outreach efforts for elderly residents at risk from combining alcohol and prescription medicines.

Vallejo, Calif. Activities include such pilot programs as: "The Downtown Project," which will foster community youth programs; "Just for Kids," a school-based early intervention program modeled after a similar effort in Rochester, N.Y.; "The Strive Program," an experimental physical challenge course; a training institute that will help to create the city's first long-term outpatient treatment program for substance abusers.

Washington, D.C. Focus: the troubled Marshall Heights area east of the Anacostia River. Activities: augmenting and extending the capabilities of existing programs; introducing case-management services to provide community-based outreach, referral and after-care for recovering abusers; enhancing parents' ability to help children resist drugs and alcohol; a mentoring program that will use successful young adults as role models for at-risk youth.

Worcester, Mass. Activities: creating flexible reimbursement models to finance substance abuse prevention, early intervention and after-care; establishing a comprehensive information system; enhancing primary prevention programs; analyzing and correcting gaps in treatment programs.

A lot riding on anti-drug "experiment"

taught the community that there were in fact children in the schools who have genuine substance abuse problems, but which can be addressed through a collaborative effort.

The Insure the Children program is now being looked at by other Fighting Back cities, with an eye toward replication. Similarly, other specific local Fighting Back efforts have shown themselves to be adaptable in other cities. Such transferability is due in part to information-sharing efforts — both formal and informal — that take place among Fighting Back cities on a regular basis. It is also due to the work of another program funded by the Johnson Foundation.

Breeding Togetherness

That effort, known as Join Together, is a technical assistance program run by the Boston University School of Public Health. It also helps to link thousands of community coalitions nationwide — to share information and to unite as a single powerful voice that could petition for governmental help. The Johnson Foundation launched Join Together with a \$10-million grant, to create an infrastructure for Fighting Back.

"We realized there were all of these communities around the country that were receiving Federal support, many of whom had been original applicants to our Fighting Back program," said Hearn. "We asked ourselves, 'How could we help these communities even though we were not in a position to give them grants?' Secondly, how could we help them not reinvent the wheel and make sure experiences and information were shared broadly across all of these communities? We recognized that with all of this activity going

on there was an important opportunity to identify barriers at the local, state and Federal levels that might be preventing people from doing the very things we were hoping they could do."

More than 2,000 community groups are now plugged into Join Together in one fashion or another, creating a potential drug abuse-fighting network that could dwarf the 15 cities now involved in Fighting Back.

Even without Join Together, the Fighting Back effort is already making its presence felt in Washington. Federal officials patterned the recent Community Partnership Program after Fighting Back. Elements of Fighting Back are also hinted at in the Justice Department's vaunted "Weed and Seed" effort.

Since Jan. 20, Fighting Back has also had two important allies at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. President Clinton "was very close to Fighting Back" during his tenure as Arkansas Governor, according to Sarver, who served as director of the state Office on Alcohol and Drug Abuse under Clinton. "He knows everything about Fighting Back," she said, adding that Clinton may be "the first President who understands [drug] treatment and prevention." The First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, is also familiar with Fighting Back, having served on the Little Rock task force.

Money Matters

The Johnson Foundation's board of trustees initially committed itself to \$26 million for Fighting Back, but, said Hearn, "We're fast approaching three times that investment in Fighting Back and related activities." In addition, she was quick to note, Fighting Back has helped to "leverage"

other funding commitments from public and private sources for local efforts.

Jellinek said "with some certainty" that Fighting Back represents the largest financial contribution from a private source ever directed toward substance abuse demand reduction. "If there was anything even approximating it we would have heard about it," he said.

But what makes the financial commitment all the more stunning is that, as Jellinek pointed out, "This is an experiment." In other words, there are no guarantees, no preordained conclusions.

"We're trying to find out whether a community can pull off its resources in this kind of strategic way, so that everybody is working together on a problem instead of working against each other — and then, whether or not you can really turn the problem around in your community," he said.

The 15 project sites were all carefully chosen by the foundation. Whether cities, parts of cities, or larger areas like the northwestern New Mexico project, they all have a population base of 100,000 to 200,000. Anything larger than that, officials feared, would have proven unworkable. "We understood that it was a very ambitious thing," said Hearn. "We thought if we could define a community where the numbers were such that you really could get people to focus, that that offered the best chance at doing something."

A Lot at Stake

Still, said Jellinek, officials recognize that the program is "very high risk" because of its built-in complexity. "These are real live communities we're talking about. You get changes in leader-

ship, changes in conditions. We're not doing this in a laboratory with controlled conditions."

One way in which the foundation has attempted to control the risk involved in this grand experiment, Jellinek said, is by keeping the community task forces very broadly based. "We insist that everybody who is affected by the problem, or has a role to play in it, is represented in the process. That gives you a very broad base to work from." And the broader the base, he added, the harder it is for any one individual or group to topple the work.

Evaluations of local projects are already taking place on a periodic basis — such as the one in Little Rock that uncovered the 19-percent crime reduction. The Johnson Foundation is also preparing to look at the bigger picture, having funded what Hearn called "a large and very expensive evaluation" that will be conducted by the Pacific Institute. That evaluation is expected to last at least until 1998.

Measuring the success of Fighting Back may not be an easy task, Hearn conceded. "If it works, we do expect to see outcomes that people will care about, like kids staying in school and a reduction in drug-related crime and so forth. The difficulty is going to be the problem of attribution because there are so many things going on."

There's a lot at stake, said Jellinek. "It's not just our money and our program that we're worried about. What we're concerned about is we've got to get a handle on these problems. They may not be in the headlines at this moment, but when you get down into the community, it is really destroying people's lives and it is destroying the communities."

The revolving door to big-city chiefs' offices

At no time in the 17-plus year history of Law Enforcement News has there been the kind of wholesale turnover in police executives of the nation's largest cities that there was in 1992. Indeed, the revolving door that spun individuals into and out of office last year may be without precedent in the entire professional era of American law enforcement.

Leadership changes were felt in the police departments of every one of the nation's seven largest cities — New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, Detroit and San Diego. (And before this issue went to press, the number-eight city — Dallas — found itself joining the list.) The unprecedented number of changes in big-city police departments effectively marked the end of an era of police leadership, with the exits of some of the country's best-known and most experienced chiefs.

These changes in the nation's largest cities were supplemented by many more transitions among cities of more than 300,000 residents. And, while some of the changes at the top could be deemed voluntary, stemming from

retirements or other factors, there was an unmistakable reluctance that colored the turnovers in a number of cities. New York's Lee P. Brown, for example, might well have stayed on had it not been for his wife's terminal illness. Daryl F. Gates left the chief's office in Los Angeles only after a bitter, year-long battle to keep his job, and the vacuum caused by his departure ultimately created a vacancy in Philadelphia, after that city's police commissioner, Willie Williams, was chosen to succeed him. Chicago's LeRoy Martin knew he was fast approaching the mandatory retirement age of 63, but he tried hard to hang on anyway, to the point of seeking to have a civilian public safety director's slot created for him. Elizabeth Watson was forced out in Houston when a new Mayor was elected, and Detroit's Stanley Knox, who had been serving as acting chief, won permanent appointment only after his predecessor was convicted of embezzlement and forced out of office. In city after city, from January through December, an unprecedented domino chain of police executives toppled and fell.

D-day for Daryl

After a year of increasingly bruising criticisms of his leadership, Daryl F. Gates retired from the department he had served for 43 years, 14 of them as chief. In the month before his retirement, Gates was lambasted for his lack of direction of the police response to the violence that broke out April 29 after the near-complete exonerated of four white officers accused of beating Rodney



Gates: "When you've got 8,000 police officers, you would believe that within that 8,000 there ought to be somebody that is acceptable, and should be selected as police chief."

King in March 1991. The riot was said to be the worst urban conflagration in this century, leaving at least 52 dead, hundreds injured and an estimated \$1 billion in damage. When the looting and burning erupted, Gates was attending a fundraiser to defeat a referendum limiting the tenure of future police chiefs. Voters overwhelmingly passed the measure in June.

Gates kept city officials on tenterhooks over his refusal to set a firm date for his retirement, and, characteristically, the blunt Chief continued to sound off until the end. By year's end, Gates was doing what he often appeared to do best — being outspoken and controversial — as the host of an afternoon call-in radio program. He also published a best-selling book about his career titled, "Chief: My Life in the LAPD," which was

released just prior to the spring riots.

To find a replacement for Gates, Los Angeles officials went outside the department for the first time in over 40 years. Los Angeles' gain was Philadelphia's loss when Police Commissioner Willie Williams accepted the offer to lead the embattled LAPD. Williams, 48, the first black man ever to lead the agency, had served as Philadelphia's top police executive since 1988. Police observers lauded the choice, saying Williams had the mettle to take on the unenviable job of bringing the department through the post-Rodney King era. And Williams hit the ground running, too. He dismantled a secret intelligence bureau that had gathered information about prominent residents and politicians, and began to implement his community policing program. An ongoing challenge was to convince city officials to release funds that would allow the understaffed, 8,000-officer agency to add more patrol officers. Late in the year, the Los Angeles Police Commission approved a reorganization plan by Williams that reallocated 100 more officers to patrol. Voters in November, however, failed to approve new taxes that would have allowed the department to hire up to 1,000 officers.

Williams's seat in Philadelphia had little chance to cool off, as Mayor Edward G. Rendell chose a 30-year police veteran as the new commissioner. Richard Neal, 52, who had most recently served as chief inspector of the department's Patrol Bureau, was

sworn in in September. Neal said he would continue the community policing program begun by Williams and would continue to focus the department's efforts against narcotics. He also announced initiatives aimed at increasing police sensitivity to the city's diverse communities.

Family matters

In New York, personal tragedy forced Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown to give up his post as head of the nation's largest police department. Brown, 55, who abruptly resigned Aug. 3 after two and a half years as Police Commissioner, said the illness of his wife, Yvonne, forced him to return to Houston to be near his family. She died of cancer on Dec. 29. Brown continues to teach criminal justice at Texas Southern University in Houston, the city he served as police chief from 1982 to 1990.



Brown: "My priorities are quite clear. My family comes first."

Brown left a department reeling from allegations that its internal affairs structure apparently overlooked a group of rogue cops later charged with running a cocaine-trafficking ring. And his resignation came just a month after a predominantly Hispanic neighborhood erupted in flames in response to the fatal police shooting of a suspected drug dealer. His tenure was marked by the addition of thousands of new officers brought in under the "Safe Streets, Safe City" anti-crime plan, which he helped develop. His legacy will be his commitment to bringing community policing to the mammoth department. "My agenda was clear — to implement a new style of policing, a new way of delivering services to the people of this great city: community policing," said Brown.

Unlike their Los Angeles counterparts, New York officials ultimately turned inward to find Brown's replacement — 29-year police veteran Raymond Kelly, who had been first deputy commissioner under Brown. Like Brown, the 50-year-old Kelly is a highly educated police executive — he holds a law degree and two master's degrees, one from Harvard — and was seen as instrumental in selling Brown's vision of community policing to the rank-and-file. He moved quickly to shore up the internal affairs process, ordering wide-ranging changes in the way the NYPD investigates and exposes corrupt officers.

Watery beginning

In Chicago, the April 13 selection of Matt J. Rodriguez as the new Superintendent of the 15,800-officer Police Department was a literal news washout because the announcement of his appointment coincided with and was overshadowed by a catastrophic flood that left much of the city's downtown Loop district underwater. The flood was the first crisis to get the attention of Rodriguez, who served as deputy superintendent under his predecessor, Le-

Roy Martin, and is the first Hispanic ever to lead the Police Department. In May, Rodriguez successfully oversaw efforts to prevent a Los Angeles-style riot fueled by anger at the Rodney King case verdicts. In October, the Superintendent ordered a crackdown on crime in the city's housing projects following the fatal shooting of a seven-year-old boy by a rooftop sniper at the Cabrini-Green housing development. Police report a drastic decline in crime as a result of the ongoing operation.

Tough going

While running for Mayor in Houston, Bob Lanier promised voters he'd get tough on crime. Shortly after taking office, Lanier took a surprising first step in that direction by removing Police Chief Elizabeth Watson and naming Sam Nuchia, a 46-year-old former Federal prosecutor to succeed her. A shifting of city funds enabled Lanier and Nuchia to implement the so-called "655 plan," a structured overtime program that allowed the Chief to deploy 655 additional officers on the street. Nuchia told LEN shortly after the plan was implemented that it had helped the department cut its response time, improve officer morale and helped reinvigorate public confidence in the police. Watson remained as assistant chief under Nuchia for most of the year before heading to Austin, Texas, to serve, for the second time in her career, as police chief of a major U.S. police department.



Watson: "Very often I would take a very hard stand on things that I believe in. Whereas in a man that might be called strength and determination, in me it was called arrogance and stubbornness."

Hart transplant

Stanley Knox had been appointed interim chief of the Detroit Police Department as an embezzlement scandal forced William Hart to give up day-to-day operations of the agency for daily court appearances in an unsuccessful bid to clear his name. Knox finally got the permanent nod as police chief when Hart was convicted and subsequently resigned in May. Hart, whose appointment in 1976 had made him the first black ever to head a police agency in one of the nation's Big Six cities, was convicted of embezzling \$1.3 million from a secret fund used for undercover operations and funneling the money into a dummy corporation. He was also convicted of charges that he embezzled \$1.3 million in checks written for cash and of evading taxes by failing to report the funds he had pillaged. Hart's sentencing to 10 years in a Federal prison marked an ignominious end to a 40-year police career.

Knox, a former commander to Hart, moved quickly to restore morale to the beleaguered force. As the year drew to a close, Knox faced perhaps the most daunting challenge of his short tenure — the beating death of black motorist Malice Green, allegedly by

white officers, in an incident that eerily evoked the beating of Rodney King. Six weeks after the Nov. 5 incident, Knox fired the four officers at the scene. The firings, which Knox ordered before the officers had been criminally charged, were criticized as unfair by union leaders. But many observers said Knox's quick action helped Detroit avert a Los Angeles-style riot.

Quiet on the Western front

In San Diego, the nation's seventh-largest city, Police Chief **Robert Burgreen** announced his retirement, effective this spring, to take advantage of retirement incentives approved by city officials to prevent massive layoffs of public employees, including police officers. The retirement of Burgreen, who took command of the 1,850-officer agency in 1988, capped a 33-year career in the San Diego Police Department. Like many police chiefs working under shrinking budgets and soaring demands for service, one of Burgreen's last tasks was to finalize a reorganization plan for the department. Musing over his long career, Burgreen told LEN that he had helped bring about a profound change in the way San Diego officers do business. "They are much more caring, much more involved in the community and more representing of the community. They are not an invading army," he said.

Who's the boss?

Numerous other large and medium-sized police agencies felt the brunt of leadership changes in 1992 as well. At least two jurisdictions — San Francisco and Suffolk County, N.Y. — underwent several changes of command that sometimes left officers wondering exactly who was in charge of their departments.

San Francisco Mayor **Frank Jordan** was no different from many other new elected officials eager to put their own stamp on the local police department. So it was that Jordan, himself a former police chief, chose former San Francisco Sheriff **Richard Hongisto** in March as the city's new police chief. Hongisto, who had also served as police chief in Cleveland, replaced **Willis Casey**, who became chief after Jordan retired in 1990 to run for mayor. Jordan said Hongisto had the financial expertise to guide the 1,780-officer department through tough economic times as the city tackled a \$150-million budget deficit.

Hongisto's hold on the department began to unravel in May when it was revealed that officers, apparently acting on his orders, confiscated thousands of copies of a gay newspaper that had lampooned the Chief for his handling of civil disturbances. Hongisto's tenure lasted exactly 45 days before he was ousted by the city's Police Commission. The Chief laid the blame on overzealous officers who apparently went too far with his suggestion to "take a look at the newspaper." The Police Commission appointed Deputy Chief **Thomas Murphy** to replace Hongisto.

Reportedly, Murphy was on the short list to replace Hongisto permanently, but the Mayor surprised most observers, including Murphy, when he chose **Anthony Ribera**, 47, a Latino best known for his expertise in formulating budgetary policies. Murphy announced his immediate resignation shortly after Ribera's selection. Ribera, who began his duties in November, is a 24-year veteran of the Police Department.

Police officers in Suffolk County, N.Y., worked under four commissioners during 1992, as two of them, frustrated by constant budget battles with county officials, decided to pack it in. In March, **Daniel P. Guidin** resigned from the nation's 13th-largest police agency, saying that an attempt to forge a "working relationship" with County Executive **Robert J. Gaffney** "just didn't work out." Guido, who had led the 2,388-officer department since 1988, said that county officials seemed bent on cutting the Police Department's budget to the bone,



Guido: "My vision of how to properly run a police department and [the County Executive's] did not coincide."

forcing him to cut patrol resources and defer the hiring of new recruits at a time when retirements were being filed at a record pace. "The foreseeable future here is for attrition without replacements," Guido warned. Deputy Commissioner **William McBride** was named to succeed Guido on an interim basis.

On The Record, 1992:

"Chief Dick Hongisto has made a positive impact on the Police Department of San Francisco, but I cannot condone what happened in this particular incident."

— San Francisco Mayor Frank Jordan, upon firing his Police Chief May 15 for allegedly ordering the confiscation of copies of a gay newspaper.

Shortly thereafter, Suffolk County officials chose **Robert Creighton**, a 24-year police veteran who had most recently served as chief investigator for the county prosecutor's office, to succeed Guido. But in September, less than six months after Guido's departure, Creighton also resigned, saying he felt powerless to stop county officials from stripping resources from the Police Department. "It was an honor to come back here, and it kills me to leave, but you simply cannot have what I would call political control over the Police Department," he told LEN. Chief of Patrol **Peter Cosgrove**, 52, a member of the department since 1966, became Commissioner in November.

In neighboring Nassau County, N.Y., budget woes also caused a mass exit of some of the Police Department's highest-ranking officials, including Commissioner **Samuel J. Rozzi**. Rozzi, a 43-year police veteran who had led the 2,800-officer agency for 14 years, retired Jan. 24 after county officials imposed a salary freeze that took away pay raises for high-ranking members of the Police Department. Five deputy chiefs also filed walking papers along with Rozzi, leaving the department all but void of high-ranking officers. First Deputy Commissioner **Donald F. Kane**, a 32-year veteran of the department, was appointed to succeed Rozzi in June. Rozzi never got to enjoy the fruits of his retirement: He died July 30 after suffering a massive heart attack.

Faces in a crowd

And what of police departments in others of the nation's 50 largest cities? Each month seemed to bring new reports of an incumbent chief departing or a new one arriving. Washington, D.C., Police Chief **Isaac Fulwood Jr.** had long denied rumors of his imminent departure, saying he would step aside only if the Metropolitan Police Department could not reduce the number of homicides in the city, which has the highest per-capita murder rate in the country. Then, at an awards ceremony given in his honor in September, Fulwood stunned Washingtonians with the announcement that he would be resigning to become director of a new \$20-million program to steer kids away from crime. "The decision I have made has not been an easy one," said Fulwood, who became chief in 1989. "However, I believe it was the best one." Fulwood, 52, was succeeded by Assistant Chief **Melvin C. High**, a 24-year veteran of the department. In December, the District Council approved the nomination of **Fred Thomas**, a former Metropolitan police commander who had retired from the agency to run the Metropolitan Boys and Girls Club, as Fulwood's successor.

William Bratton was widely credited with turning around the beleaguered New York Transit Police in the 22 months he served as its Police Chief. During his tenure, subway crime dropped and officer morale soared. Bratton, a Boston native, returned to his hometown to take on the challenge of working for yet "another agency in crisis" — the Boston Police Department. Bratton was tapped by Police Commissioner **Francis M. Roache** in January as his new second-in-command, following the release of a report that was scathingly critical of the Police Department. Bratton was charged with implementing recommendations of the St. Clair Commission, which called for Roache to step down to allow the appointment of a "new leader with vision and experience." Mayor **Raymond Flynn** ignored the recommendation and reappointed Roache in April. Meanwhile, in New York, Bratton's hand-picked successor, Deputy Chief **Michael O'Connor**, a 27-year veteran, was sworn in to lead the nation's largest transit police force in March.

In Pittsburgh, Mayor **Sophie Masloff** named Assistant Police Chief **Earl Buford** to head the Police Bureau, succeeding **Mayer DeRny**, who retired. Buford, 50, formerly headed the bureau's Office of Organized Crime, Narcotics and Intelligence, has been a Pittsburgh police officer since 1968. He is the city's fourth police

chief in six years. In Denver, **David Michaud** became the third chief to lead the Police Department in five years when he was sworn in Oct. 1. Michaud, a 25-year veteran of the 1,347-officer agency, said he suspected that the frequent leadership changes in the department had caused "uncertainty" among officers, whom he encouraged to "feel proud" about themselves and their department. He succeeded **James Collier**, who left because of a residency requirement that applied to all mayoral appointees and police officers hired prior to 1979.

The year had scarcely begun before **Lawrence Binkley**, the embattled Police Chief of Long Beach, Calif., was fired. Binkley, a former Los Angeles police official who had led the Long Beach department since 1987, had been frequently at odds with City Manager **James Hankla** over the chief's purportedly dictatorial management style. Hankla pulled the switch on Jan. 17, dismissing Binkley for exercising "questionable judgment" on several occasions that had cost him the support of his command staff. On March 4, Deputy Chief **William Ellis** got the nod to succeed Binkley.

Former Phoenix Police Chief **Ruben Ortega** began his new job as chief of police in Salt Lake City on Dec. 1. He replaced 28-year Police Department veteran **G. Ed Johnson**, who retired in October after serving as chief since August 1991. Ortega had led the Phoenix Police Department for 11 years before retiring in June 1991. In Cincinnati, Col. **Michael C. Snowden**, who joined the Police Division as a cadet in 1966, was named police chief in November. The 44-year-old Snowden had risen steadily through the ranks to become assistant chief in 1990. He replaced **Larry Whalen**, a 34-year veteran who retired in late August after seven years as chief. Tulsa, Okla., also found itself searching for a police chief last year, after **Bobby Busby**, who had been serving as acting chief, withdrew his name from consideration for the permanent appointment. Busby, the first black man to head the Tulsa force, said he wanted to continue in his post as deputy chief. His decision forced city officials back to the drawing board, and another national search led to the selection of **Ronald Palmer**, who had been serving as chief in Portsmouth, Va. The Virginia city then reached out to Albuquerque, N.M., and chose Capt. **Leslie Martinez** as Palmer's replacement.

In Oakland, Calif., Police Chief **George T. Hart** — the dean of America's major-city chiefs — called it a career in late December after 37 years in policing, 20 of them as Oakland's top cop. As he left office, Hart received widespread acclaim from across the political spectrum for the achievements he chalked up during his tenure, not the least of which was increasing the percentage of minority officers on the force from 12 percent to 45 percent. Deputy Chief **Marvin Young**, a 24-year veteran who was one of the few black officers in the department before Hart became chief, was named acting chief — the first black to hold the office.

In Tampa, Fla., officials chose **Eduardo Gonzalez**, a Metro-Dade, Fla., police official, to head its Police Department. Gonzalez, a 51-year-old Tampa native, beat out four other finalists for the job in a nationwide search that was described as the most "exhaustive" the city had ever undertaken. He took office in March.

Across the bay from Tampa, a change in police command was far from amiable, as St. Petersburg Police Chief **Ernest "Curt" Curtsinger** was abruptly dismissed Feb. 28. The firing came despite the strong support Curtsinger received from the City Council and sparked a grass-roots campaign to have the popular chief reinstated. Criticisms about the 50-year-old Chief's leadership style had reached a crescendo when Curtsinger suspended a cultural sensitivity program that some officers complained was an excuse for "white-bashing." The local press originally attributed the comment to Curtsinger, but later retracted it. Curtsinger steadfastly denied allegations of racism.

Assistant Chief **Art Runyon** was named interim chief — for the third time in his 24-year career — before he retired in June. The void was then filled — albeit temporarily — by former St. Petersburg Police Chief **Mack Vines**. Vines, who had returned to the city last year as director of the Criminal Justice Institute at St. Petersburg Junior College following his stormy tenure as Dallas police chief, was named temporary assistant city manager in charge of police operations. In December, city officials announced that **Darrel W. Stephens**, the executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum, would lead the department. Stephens, a former Newport News, Va., police chief, said he was motivated to take the job by a desire to return to policing at the local level.

1992: a big year for women in policing. See Page 18.

On The Record, 1992:

"Bill Hart was a good man and a good cop. . . . His nearly 40 years of faithful police service cannot go unrecognized."

— Detroit Mayor Coleman Young, following the conviction of his long-time Police Chief for theft, embezzlement and tax evasion.

A few more glass ceilings are shattered

In politics, 1992 was touted as "The Year of the Woman," and indeed, voters last year elected an unprecedented number of women to the U.S. Congress. Women were no less prominent a part of the executive picture in law enforcement, with significant strides that included a number of "firsts." Several were named to head large urban police departments, the nation got its first black female sheriff, and the FBI appointed its first female special agent in charge of a field office. The nation may also yet see its first woman Attorney General, although President Clinton's initial efforts in that direction have proven faltering.

History was made last year at the Federal Bureau of Investigation when **Burdena Pasenelli** was named to head the Anchorage, Alaska, field office — the first woman ever appointed to such a high supervisory post in the FBI. Pasenelli, a former Seattle detective, joined the FBI in 1973, beginning her career in the Sacramento, Calif., field office. Prior to her Anchorage assignment, she was assistant special agent in charge of the FBI's Houston office.

Like other women who made such achievements in law enforcement this year, Pasenelli downplayed the significance of

gender in her appointment, saying that it was just the result of old-fashioned hard work. She also credited the bureau with providing the opportunities that allowed her to advance. "The day I walked in the door, I was given significant cases, and I had them the entire time I worked on the street," she said in an interview with LEN last year. "I was successful at doing them and it got me promoted."

Pasenelli said she saw little evidence of the discriminatory promotional practices that some minority agents have charged exist within the bureau. "The attitude I found when I came into the FBI is: 'We'll reward success. We're interested in people who can accomplish the task.' I found that to be extremely true because I was given assignments that allowed me to do that." Pasenelli currently oversees a staff of four agents assigned to the Anchorage office.

Last November, as voters in several states elected women to Congressional seats, those in Fulton County, Ga., elected the nation's first female African-American sheriff. **Jackie Barrett** defeated former deputy sheriff **Morris Chappell** by a margin of nearly 2-1 in a hotly contested race that included a primary and

a runoff before the general election. During the campaign, Barrett emphasized her 16 years of experience in law enforcement training and administration, most recently as director of the Fulton County Public Safety Training Center.



Barrett

Police Department — the first woman ever chosen to lead a police department in one of the nation's Big Six cities. Her tenure was to be short-lived, however, as newly elected Mayor **Bob Lanier** decided to name his own police chief, former Assistant U.S. Attorney **Samuel Nuchia**. When Nuchia was sworn in, Watson appeared content to revert back to her former rank of assistant chief.

But the lure of once again leading a large police agency apparently hooked Watson because in September she accepted an offer to head the 900-officer Austin, Texas, Police Department, an agency she called "a well-kept secret in the policing field" because of its proactive, progressive policies. Watson, who spent her entire law enforcement career in Houston, where she was instrumental in implementing a community policing



Hedtke

philosophy, was officially sworn in in December.

A 17-year veteran of the Tucson, Ariz., Police Department became that city's first female police chief last year. **Elaine S. Hedtke** was sworn in to lead the 780-officer department in March, replacing **Peter Ronstadt**, who had been chief since 1981. Hedtke said her appointment was proof that women "are now coming of age in their departments. They have the experience and the exposure

to be qualified, to be in competition for the upper levels of management — if not the executive level." And she predicted that many more women would become police executives as the "evolutionary process" of women in policing plays itself out.

Leslie Martinez, the highest-ranking woman in the Albuquerque, N.M., Police Department, said she felt her selection as police chief in Portsmouth, Va., late last year was proof that



Martinez

women in policing are "building a history" of leadership. When she takes over the 220-officer agency in January, she will become the first woman ever to head a major Virginia law enforcement agency.

Women, Martinez said, still encounter resistance in policing. "We still stand out because there's so few chiefs and women in high administrative positions. But we're building a history."

Mary F. Rabadeau was among the first women in the Elizabeth, N.J., Police Department when she was hired by Police Director **Joseph Brennan** in 1978. And like Martinez, Captain Rabadeau was the highest-ranking female in the 315-officer agency when she was chosen last month to replace Brennan, who retired. Rabadeau, a former Catholic school teacher who said she was inspired to become a police officer after hearing a speech by Brennan, said it was her ability that got her the job. Nevertheless, she said her appointment was a "new beginning" for the Elizabeth Police Department.

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Radar concern strikes a few vital nerves

In a wave that broke on Capitol Hill, concerns began to crescendo this year over whether police officers who routinely use radar run an increased chance of developing rare and lethal cancers from long-term exposure to the devices' radiation. At a Senate subcommittee hearing, law enforcement officials who have anxiously watched the issue unfold finally got a chance to air their fears and frustrations and plead for a Federally funded study of the issue.

The hearing was the culmination of several developments surrounding the controversy during 1992, a year in which Connecticut legislated the nation's first statewide ban on the use of hand-held radar devices, which have been singled out as posing the greatest danger to officers who use them.

The controversy also quickened its pace in the legal arena, with the first of several lawsuits filed by cancer-stricken officers against radar manufacturers moving toward a scheduled trial date this month in Federal District Court in San Francisco.

The story — which broke in November 1990 when Law Enforcement News published a two-part series by Ohio state trooper Gary Poynter that sparked concern among police officials — also received extensive coverage from the mainstream media. The nation's top-rated television news magazine, CBS-TV's "60 Minutes," explored the controversy in a report that cited Poynter's trail-blazing article on LEN's front page. Pointing to fast-moving developments surrounding the issue, "60 Minutes" producers moved the segment up from its originally scheduled fall broadcast date, airing it in June.

Join the Banned. As in 1991, several police departments banned the use of hand-held radar and altered other radar devices to ensure the safety of officers who use them. In January, Palos Hills, Ill., Police Chief Sam Nelson ordered the antennas of the department's seven radar units remounted outside police cruisers in the vehicles' light-bar assemblies. Nelson's order was prompted by a letter he received from a local Fraternal Order of Police lodge official, who incorrectly asserted that "it is a proven fact that radar used in police vehicles does in fact cause cancer." Nelson said the letter, despite its misinformation, led him to seek further information about the allegations. He, like many of his colleagues, elected to err on the side of caution, citing the lack of information to either support or discount the health-risk claims.

In a LEN interview, Nelson predicted that other agencies would take similar action. "You're probably going to see a very large number of agencies in the Chicago area, and perhaps in Illinois and the Midwest, go through this," he said.

In September, two large Ohio agencies, the Columbus Police Division and the Ohio State Highway Patrol, announced alterations in their radar devices because of safety concerns. Columbus Police Chief James G. Jackson ordered the antennas of radar units remounted outside police cruisers. Jackson's "quick, decisive action" was lauded by Dewey Stokes, the national president of the Fraternal Order of Police, which has been lobbying for more study of the issue.

Shortly after Jackson's order, Highway Patrol officials announced a plan to retrofit 1,000 radar units in an effort to minimize potential health risks to its officers. The action marked an about-face on an earlier position taken by patrol officials, who had maintained that no precautions needed to be taken because the low-level radiation emitted by the devices was within safety guidelines. "It's in response to some health concerns that were raised by some troopers and other officers across the country," said patrol spokesman Sgt. John Born of the decision.

Poynter, who for more than two years had urged his superiors at the Highway Patrol to examine the issue closely, said that while he was pleased with the action, it had been too long in coming. "[A]nd, in the interim, officers were being exposed," he said.

Letter of the Law. While police agencies nationwide may have seen fit to discontinue the use of hand-held radar because of health concerns, those in Connecticut are now forbidden by law to use the devices for speed enforcement. On June 2, Gov. Lowell Weicker Jr. signed a bill that expressly forbids the state's law enforcement officers from using any "hand-held radar device that emits non-ionizing radiation... for the purpose of preventing or detecting any violation of any law relating to motor vehicles."

"This is a bill to ensure the safety of police officers," Weicker told those assembled to witness the bill-signing. "You've got a difficult enough life to lead without having what you hold in your own hands be a threat to your life."

The Governor's action was the culmination of months of lobbying by police and union officials in Connecticut. State Police officials had instituted a temporary ban on the use of hand-held radar in the fall of 1991, shortly after two cancer-stricken officers in Windsor Locks filed workers' compensation claims charging that prolonged exposure to microwaves and low-level radiation from radar guns had caused their illnesses.

Kustom Signals Inc., one of the largest manufacturers of hand-held radar units, fired a volley at the ban in August, when it announced it had filed a lawsuit against the State of Connecticut in an effort to overturn the proscription. The suit alleges that Connecticut officials "acted arbitrarily and irrationally...without any supporting scientific evidence" in legislating the ban.

"We believe that letting this law go unchallenged would set a dangerous precedent by allowing special interest groups with vested interests to dictate legislation that has absolutely no basis in fact," said William Ruppert in a statement issued by the Lenexa, Kan., firm.

Capitol Ideas. Weicker signed the radar ban on the same day that one of the state's U.S. Senators, Joseph I. Lieberman, announced on Capitol Hill that he would hold a subcommittee hearing on the alleged link between radar use and cancer. Just a few days earlier, Senator Christopher Dodd of Connecticut had urged the Federal Government to conduct an epidemiological study of police officers to explore whether such a link exists.

In August, Lieberman vowed "to break some speed limits" in order to get concrete answers for concerned police officers during a hearing before the Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee on consumer and environmental affairs, which he chairs. Dodd, who also appeared at the packed, six-hour-long hearing, said his "patience level is about to run out. We are putting people at risk unnecessarily."

Among those who appeared before the panel were representatives from radar manufacturers, who have steadfastly denied that their companies' products could pose health hazards; government scientists; and police officers, including Poynter and Santo Franzo, the Connecticut representative of the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, whose intense lobbying resulted in the statewide ban.

Among the most dramatic testimony was that offered by Windsor Locks, Conn., police officer Thomas Malcolm, who brandished a model of radar gun like the one he used for 15 years to show the senators how he would routinely hold the device against his shoulder or cradle it in his lap when he wasn't using it. Malcolm, who has suffered from bouts of testicular and lymphatic cancer he believes were caused by his use of the radar gun, urged the senators to use their influence to get Federal funding for a large-scale study of police officers who routinely use radar.

"There were never any warnings," Malcolm said. "If I had been an informed user, I could have helped protect myself. I am not a scientist but a victim of lack of communication."

John M. Kusek, the senior vice president of Kustom Signals, maintained the industry stance that the devices are within safety guidelines. But Kusek conceded that the industry "would probably welcome" research into the issue "as long as its done in a quality fashion."

"We feel that such research would probably serve to substantiate the opinions [of the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health] that there really is no increase in the cancer incidence [in peace officers] in comparison to the general population," Kusek told the subcommittee.

Bryan D. Hardin, director of the Washington office of NIOSH, a branch of the Centers for Disease Control, said current scientific information "is not adequate to determine whether additional [safety] guidelines are needed for radar guns and other sources of microwave radiation." But he disclosed that FDA officials had recently sent a "Police Radar Update" to over 20,000 law enforcement agencies and 3,000 police unions nationwide.

Money Matters. Pressed by Lieberman about the resources that an epidemiological study of police officers would require, Hardin said that the effort would cost approximately \$1.5 million and would require the examination of approximately 100,000 "person-years of risk."

"Since we're dealing with the health of police officers, who we rely upon to protect our health, that doesn't seem like a lot of money," Lieberman responded.

By year's end, however, it was unclear if and when funds for such a study would be approved. Lieberman disclosed in a Nov. 6 letter to Franzo that he had persuaded the Senate Appropriations Committee "to include language in their

conference report urging [NIOSH] to conduct an epidemiological study of police officers who used traffic radar."

The committee expressed its concerns in a Sept. 10 report in which it requested funds for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education for the 1994 fiscal year. The report urged an "examination of the effects of nonionizing radiation among police officers. This should include the effects of nonionizing radiation on reproductive cancers, particularly testicular cancer." It added that NIOSH should undertake such a study with "input from the law enforcement community through an advisory committee established from within the study." It did not put a price tag on the cost of its recommendation.

In his letter to Franzo, Lieberman pledged to meet with NIOSH officials "to see that they begin the study promptly and pursue it aggressively. . . . I will look closely at the study's scope, schedule, and expected funding level." But, with the change in Presidential administrations, it is unclear when the study will get off the ground.

Preliminary Data. With the dearth of hard scientific information about the possible effects of exposure to radar emissions, at least one researcher has attempted to gauge the potential risk. John Violanti, an adjunct professor of social and preventive medicine at the State University of New York at Buffalo, found that the risk of developing cancer can increase substantially as an officer's exposure to traffic radar increases. Violanti based his findings on a statistical analysis of the responses of 164 officers to a survey conducted by the New York State Police Benevolent Association.

Violanti, a 23-year State Police veteran, cautioned that his findings do not mean that police who use radar will get cancer, but they suggest that the odds of getting cancer were up to two times greater among officers in the sample who routinely used radar on a long-term basis. The sample, while small, was "a good starting point to demonstrate that, at least statistically, something's going on," Violanti said. Violanti has begun work on a more in-depth study of the issue that will focus on the responses to 2,000 surveys sent to current and former New York State Police officers.

Also in 1992, it was revealed at least seven officers in Michigan have been stricken with testicular cancer in recent years. The Grand Rapids Press reported that three Grand Rapids police officers who used hand-held radar had developed cancer, as well as four others in the neighboring town of Wyoming. One of the Grand Rapids officers, David Berndt, filed a lawsuit against six manufacturers of radar equipment, claiming that the devices "emitted dangerous, unhealthful and harmful microwave energy and electromagnetic radiation of sufficient power density levels so as to cause physical illness and injuries." He said he often rested the device on his groin when not in use.

One University of Washington epidemiologist, who is involved in an ongoing effort to research the alleged radar-cancer link by examining the health histories of more than 1,000 Washington State Police officers, called the cluster of Michigan cases a "very rare occurrence" that begs further study, but cautioned against drawing conclusions in the absence of concrete data linking radar with cancer.

And concern about radar use and officer health is no longer limited to the United States. Officials of the Canadian Police Association announced late this year they would warn the country's police officers about the possible link between the long-term use of police radar devices and the development of cancer. They also planned to advise the nation's 350 police agencies to holster radar guns currently in use. "We think there's enough [anecdotal evidence] there to sound a warning — and we're going to do that," said James Kingston, head of the 37,000-member association.

The Courts Will Decide. As the year drew to a close, the focus shifted to the litigation side of the issue. This month, the first civil jury trial arising from the claims of a cancer-stricken officer against radar producers began in Federal court in San Francisco. Eric Bendure, 34, a Petaluma, Calif., police officer, alleges that his illness — lymphoma that began in his groin and has spread to his brain — was caused by his long-term use of radar devices.

More than just peace officers are anxiously awaiting a verdict in the Bendure case. Tort lawyers are eagerly awaiting the outcome of the trial as well. One who called LEN recently for information about the issue predicted that claims filed by police officers against radar manufacturers will match those filed by employees against asbestos producers, claiming needless exposure to the carcinogenic substance.

Nebraska

JANUARY: Omaha Police Chief James Skinner revises a policy banning all police chases to allow chases involving life-threatening felonies. Skinner imposed the policy to limit liability from crashes but citizens and some police protested the order.

MAY: Bellevue Chief Hines Smith is acquitted of theft charges in connection with his handling of a \$1,000 donation to a local drug-prevention program. Smith, who had been suspended without pay, was demoted to sergeant after the charge. Citizens later sign petitions supporting Smith's attempt to win back his job.

JUNE: The Omaha Police Department begins issuing uniforms to officers rather than paying them a \$45 monthly allowance to buy their own. One official says the cost to the department will not change but the new policy will result in a "sharper-looking" force.

OCTOBER: After pleading no contest to a misdemeanor assault charge in September and refusing to step down, Sherman County Sheriff Kevin Long now faces a recall vote during the Nov. 3 election.

NOVEMBER: The city of Omaha and its Chamber of Commerce contribute \$5,000 to finance a two-day gun amnesty program allowing residents to turn working firearms into police for \$50. . . . Proponents of a curfew for Omaha teens collect signatures at polls Nov. 3 to gain support for the measure, defeated by the city council in 1991.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Former Omaha Det. Duane Pavel becomes Boyd County Sheriff in October, the fifth man named to the post since April. . . . Ervin Portis, a former Lincoln police lieutenant, replaces Steve Engberg as chief in Papillion. Engberg resigned to go into private business.

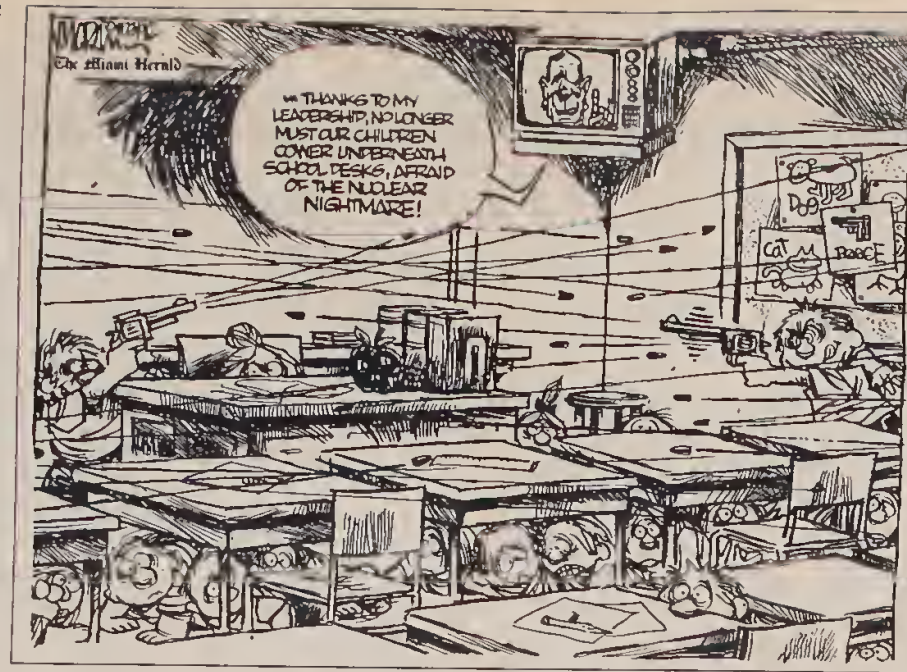
Nevada

FEBRUARY: FBI figures show robbers hit Las Vegas banks an average of twice a week in 1991, striking a total of 101 Clark County banks versus 56 the previous year.

MARCH: A survey shows alcohol is the drug of choice for Nevada youths, with 83 percent of high school seniors having tried alcoholic beverages.

APRIL: Regulations allowing drug testing for an estimated 3,000 state government public safety jobs go into effect. Current employees also can be tested on a supervisor's recommendation. . . . A legal tug-of-war develops when a Reno car dealership sues the Police Department, claiming an investigation into customer complaints is a vendetta. The dealership charges Police Chief Richard Kirkland with attempting to damage its business because it has refused him free car maintenance. Kirkland threatens to counter-sue to preserve his reputation.

JULY: Las Vegas Metro police make the first two arrests in connection with a scheme in which several car body shops had acid sprayed on thousands



of vehicles, causing repair bills of up to \$1,000 in some cases.

SEPTEMBER: A year-long sting operation in Reno results in drug and weapons charges against nearly 100 people, with about \$250,000 in stolen property recovered. Most of the illegal transactions took place in bars. . . . A motion filed by public defenders in Washoe County on behalf of a black suspect contends that prosecutors there are more likely to seek the death penalty for a black suspect with no felony record than for a white suspect with a prior conviction. Prosecutor Richard Gammick denies race is a factor.

COMINGS & GOINGS: James Weller, who heads the Las Vegas field office of the FBI, is named commissioner of the State Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety in February, replacing James Teglia.

New Hampshire

JANUARY: Allentown borrows \$700,000 to settle a suit by Paul Cutting, a minister who claims he was beaten by police during a 1986 traffic stop, after no one shows up in court to defend the town.

FEBRUARY: The University of New Hampshire's Sexual Harassment and Rape Prevention Program reports a drop in sexual assaults from 10 in the fall of 1990 to six in the 1991 fall term.

APRIL: The American Civil Liberties Union claims that drug monitoring with video cameras in the Masenic Regional High School boys' lavatory constitutes invasion of privacy. Two arrests were made in the two weeks cameras were in place.

MAY: A Canaan citizen's repeated allegations of misconduct ranging from bribery to harassment and brutality leads to a State Police probe of Police Chief Jonathan Putnam and some members of his eight-officer department. Putnam, saying he is confident he will be exonerated, calls accuser Alexander Webb Beyer "a nut case." Beyer's one-man campaign against

Putnam included mass mailings and charges made in newspaper ads.

JUNE: Canaan Police Chief Jonathan Putnam faces misdemeanor charges of illegal wiretapping and conspiring to steal fuel oil as a result of a state probe. Ironically, the first charge results from Putnam's providing to State Police a taped conversation with a DUI suspect as part of the probe. Also charged in connection with the fuel oil theft are Lieut. Kevin Copp and officer Paul Stoner; all three deny the charges.

SEPTEMBER: Rockingham County Prosecutor Carleton Eldredge is quoted as saying men who rape their dates should not be punished as harshly as men who rape strangers. Eldredge says the comments were taken out of context.

DECEMBER: An advertising campaign begins to support a new law allowing police to seize driver's licenses from anyone refusing to take a blood-alcohol test, or from adults who test above .10 and minors who test above .04. The law takes effect Jan. 21. . . . Frustrated by stalled contract negotiations, Rochester's police union says it will place signs near the town's borders reading, "Welcome to Rochester — New Hampshire's Lowest Paid Police Department."

COMINGS & GOINGS: Deering Police Chief Robert Tremblay quits in January when prosecutors drop charges against selectmen Tremblay had arrested on a charge of tampering with public records. . . . Brookline police officer Robert Pichette is fatally shot as he attempts to make a DUI arrest.

New Jersey

JANUARY: Videotape footage sparks another controversy over police brutality as Trenton officer Earl Hill is suspended following his alleged beating of a man while arresting the man's stepson. Hill and Thomas Downing, both of whom are black, each claim that Downing's neighbor's tape supports his case, depending on the segments viewed. . . . A 4-year-old boy assists Camden police with his parents' arrest on drug charges when he

pulls 250 bags of cocaine from his pockets during a car search. . . . About 6,000 pounds of cocaine with a street value of \$1.65 billion is seized and four men arrested in Newark by the U.S. Customs Service in the state's largest cocaine bust ever. . . . Federal prosecutors are charging alleged drug kingpin Bilal Pretlow under a three-year-old Federal law that carries the death penalty for leaders of criminal enterprises who commit murder to protect their businesses.

FEBRUARY: A plan under review proposes that law enforcement trainees pay their own tuition at state-run academies before being hired, saving taxpayers between \$18,000 and \$20,000 per officer. . . . Teaneck police officer Gary Spath is acquitted of manslaughter charges in the 1990 shooting of a black youth whose death ignited a riot.

MARCH: Camden officials launch a pilot program, Operation RIDE, to improve the blood testing of drunk driving suspects involved in crashes.

APRIL: State trooper Jack Suarez is arrested and charged with stealing 11 ounces of crack from an evidence vault and trying to sell it. Suarez, an 18-year veteran, denies the charge. . . . Suspended Sussex Police Chief Mark Van Engelen and officer Michael Curcio plead not guilty to charges that Curcio stole cocaine from an evidence locker and the chief covered for him.

MAY: A proposed bill to end tolls on the New Jersey Turnpike and the Garden State Parkway could force reassignment of 75 percent of the 400 officers who currently patrol it, warns State Police Supt. Justin Dintino. . . . A task force appointed by Attorney General Robert Del Tufo recommends greater uniformity in police training and in investigation of brutality complaints. . . . Howell Township Police Sgt. Allen Schott, a 17-year veteran, pleads guilty to robbing eight banks at gunpoint, with a total haul of more than \$600,000. . . . New legislation strengthens the state's 10-year-old death penalty by eliminating vague passages. Three other new bills increase penalties for child abuse and exploitation. . . . U.S. drug enforcement officials call New Jersey the cocaine "warehouse" for the Colombia-based Cali drug cartel, which ships an estimated \$18 million in drugs in each month for distribution throughout North America and

Europe. . . . East Orange Patrolman Hoshia Reynolds is arrested by officers in Elizabeth after they notice his service revolver. Some community leaders say Reynolds came under suspicion and was treated roughly by the officers because he is black.

JUNE: Nine Newark police officers are investigated for possible roles in the shooting of a 17-year-old who allegedly stole a car belonging to the mother of a police officer. . . . After weeks of controversy, the New Jersey Assembly votes to ban the use of a device that photographs speeders, clocks vehicle times and sends evidence of the violation to the driver's home. The pilot program was designed to test the equipment in a project funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Protesters objected to what they called a "Big Brother" tactic. . . . State Sen. Louis Kosko calls for limits on the use of ankle bracelets for house arrest after two incidents where prisoners left their homes undetected and committed new crimes. . . . Morris County hires management consultants to help fight raises awarded to 65 sheriff's officers through arbitration, saying the arbitrators failed to consider factors such as the county's ability to pay the higher salaries.

SEPTEMBER: Law enforcement agencies in small communities are found to be studying the possibility of merging departments to make the most of dwindling resources. Robert Winter, director of the state Division of Criminal Justice, says towns with one or two officers should close agencies and those with fewer than 10 should consider merging with nearby cities.

OCTOBER: Attorney General Robert J. Del Tufo releases a report criticizing the action of some Bergen County sheriff's deputies during the trial of a white police officer charged with fatally shooting an armed black teenager. Cited were incidents where deputies arrested a prosecution witness on a two-year-old warrant shortly after the witness left the stand, brought a police officer paralyzed by a teenager to the courtroom and used phony press credentials to videotape a rally in support of the victim. The deputies could face criminal contempt charges.

NOVEMBER: Community groups in Newark press for a civilian review board after clashes with police leave two youths in stolen cars dead and three wounded in six months. Police Director William Celestere says a review board isn't needed. . . . New Brunswick Police are ordered to stop using dogs to control crowds. Prosecutor Robert W. Gluck issues the policy after a man bitten by a police K-9 sues the city for \$1 million.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Sea Isle City officer Michael Cullinane is overcome by deadly gas as he tries to rescue workers from a construction pit Aug. 26 and later dies. The gas was produced when decaying vegetation covered with sand ignited. . . . Capt. Mary F. Rabadeau is nominated as the new director of the Elizabeth Police Department, replacing Joseph Brennan. She becomes the first woman to head a major New Jersey police force.

Share the wealth —
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New Mexico

FEBRUARY: The state legislature earmarks \$450,000 for a statewide anti-gang effort.

MARCH: The U.S. Justice Department releases \$4 million to the state for drug enforcement efforts, as part of the Southwest Border High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program.

APRIL: Rio Rancho joins Los Alamos, Silver City, Gallup and Farmington in lowering the legal blood-alcohol level from 0.10 percent to 0.08 percent. . . . Several alleged incidents of child molestation prompt Albuquerque Public Schools to begin checking backgrounds of teachers and prospective employees for criminal records. . . . The Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office is sued by six family members alleging abuse by deputies when they called for help with a hit-and-run accident. Two of the deputies charged have since been fired for unrelated reasons. . . . A New Mexico State University report says Hispanics traveling toward the east or west coasts in late-model cars stand a much higher chance of being subjected to border searches than do Anglos. The Border Patrol disputes the claim.

MAY: Allegations of police mistreatment ranging from illegal towing of cars to excessive force have risen in Albuquerque from 199 in 1987 to 439 in 1991. The city has paid an average of \$1 million a year for the last five years to settle such claims. . . . In 1991 Albuquerque's internal affairs unit sustained 31 of the 256 general misconduct allegations investigated, but cleared officers of all 62 complaints of excessive force, a city report says.

JULY: After reviewing an allegation of excessive force in which an officer used a karate-style kick, Albuquerque's civilian overseer for public safety recommends a police department review of training guidelines to spell out when martial arts techniques can be used as a defense or to make arrests.

NOVEMBER: The Anti-Defamation League holds training sessions for law enforcement officers in Santa Fe and Albuquerque to show how agencies and officers can investigate hate crimes and aid victims.

DECEMBER: Bernalillo County Sheriff Ray Gallagher loses his bid to have his March trial moved out of the city. A grand jury recommended Gallagher's removal from office because of financial improprieties and corruption. Gallagher denies the charges.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Bernalillo Police Chief Juan Quintana is fired by Mayor Ernie Aguilar, who claims "the man does not listen to me." Quintana asserts that the Mayor wanted special treatment for certain suspects.

New York

JANUARY: Several high-ranking officials of the Nassau County Police Department resign after the Board of Supervisors freezes salaries and rescinds raises for some top members of the department. Commissioner Samuel J. Rozzi moved his retirement up a week; deputy commissioner Charles

Spahr, chief of operations George Maher and chief of patrol Edward Proctor were among other resignations. . . . The New York Times reports that Chief of Inspection Services Daniel F. Sullivan prepared an unsolicited report for Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown warning of "very serious problems" in a special narcotics unit. Sullivan said he issued the warning because of two episodes involving allegations of lying by investigators and supervisors in the Organized Crime Control Bureau. Brown denies any systemic corruption problem.

FEBRUARY: A dispute over how to run the Suffolk County Police Department prompts Police Commissioner Daniel P. Guido to resign. The resignation was the culmination of a two-year battle between Guido and county officials. . . . The captain in charge of a Manhattan precinct on the December 1991 night that a fund-raising event at New York's City College turned into a deadly stampede is transferred. Capt. Daniel Carlin moves to head the Tactical Narcotics Team in the Bronx, even though an internal inquiry found no fault with police actions during the tragedy.

MARCH: After two students are shot to death at a Brooklyn high school Feb. 26, New York Mayor David N. Dinkins announces a \$28-million program to place police patrols and metal detectors in up to 40 of the city's most violent high schools. . . . A new instant lottery game is introduced to fund New York City's Safe Streets, Safe City anti-crime plan. It is projected to raise \$50 million. . . . As part of the Homeless Outreach Program, New York Transit Police sweep the subway tunnels and eject the homeless, offering to transport them to shelters and give them a free meal. More than 2,400 homeless people are transported in the first three months.

APRIL: Two rulings by a New York appeals court hold that New York police must follow stricter guidelines on search and seizures than those established by the U.S. Supreme Court. The rulings hold that police need search warrants to search open fields where marijuana might be grown or suspected chop shops. . . . Reputed organized-crime

boss John Gotti, known as "The Teflon Don" for his seeming ability to avoid a criminal conviction, is found guilty of murder, racketeering and other charges. He is sentenced in June to life in prison. . . . State funding for New York City's special narcotics prosecutor is cut in half, a move that Representative Charles Rangel blasts because it "looks like surrender" in the war on drugs.

MAY: A new study concludes that the risk of developing cancer can increase substantially as an officer's exposure to traffic radar increases. A professor at the Rochester Institute of Technology finds the odds of getting cancer could be as much as two times greater for officers who routinely use radar on a long-term basis. . . . Police union officials in New York City object to a policy where every complaint filed against officers is sent to precinct commanders for use in evaluating performances — even if the complaint was dismissed.

JUNE: The state Legislature shelve a controversial bill that would have forced the New York City Police Department to arm its 28,000 officers with semi-automatic weapons. Commissioner Lee P. Brown opposed using the weapons, saying they would endanger bystanders and have problems with jamming. In a compromise move, the Police Department will include 1,000 additional officers in an ongoing test of the Glock 9mm. guns. . . . The NYPD is rocked by scandal after five New York City police officers and one retired officer are charged with running a cocaine ring. The arrests, made by Suffolk County police, lead to allegations that the Internal Affairs Division repeatedly bungled or quashed investigations that could have uncovered the ring earlier.

AUGUST: New York Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown stuns the city by announcing his resignation after two and a half years in the post. He cites his wife's health for the surprise move and says he will accept a faculty position at Texas Southern University. Chief of Department David W. Scott steps down at the same time because of unspecified health reasons. . . . In the wake of a police shooting that sparked violent protests in upper Manhattan,

On The Record, 1992:

"Too many people in this department can't tell a black cop from a black criminal. The reason is they haven't been properly trained."

— Eric Adams, president of the New York Transit Police Guardians Association, on the "friendly-fire" shooting of plainclothes officer Derwin Pannell, a black man, by white fellow officers.

New York City Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown announces extensive changes in the precinct where the rioting occurred. Included in the plan for the 34th Precinct are expanded community-outreach programs, higher staffing levels and more cultural sensitivity and Spanish language classes.

SEPTEMBER: Shortly before leaving the department, NYPD Commissioner Lee P. Brown says in a LEN interview he remains convinced that corruption is not systemic in the department and that reforms enacted after the Knapp Commission inquiry in the 1970's are adequate. . . . New York City police officer Robert Cabeza is charged with 13 counts that include murder and robbery in connection with the 1991 murder of a store clerk. . . . As many as 10,000 off-duty police officers attend a raucous rally near New York's City Hall to protest Mayor David N. Dinkins's proposed all-civilian complaint review board. The protest — during which some officers allegedly shouted racial epithets, rocked cars, roughed up news teams and blocked traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge — results in at least 50 officers being disciplined for their actions.

OCTOBER: A state Supreme Court justice upholds New York Mayor David N. Dinkins' right to establish an independent commission to investigate

police corruption. The Captain's Endowment Association had challenged his authority for the panel.

NOVEMBER: Yonkers Police Commissioner Robert T. Olson narrowly escapes death when a bomb explodes as he approaches his car. Although Yonkers police are taking part in a widespread investigation into possible ties between organized crime and former city officials, investigators say they are not ruling out other possible motives. . . . Syracuse officials consider a bill to establish an 11-member civilian review board that would use its own investigators to examine charges of police brutality. . . . New York City's new police commissioner, Raymond Kelly, orders wide-ranging changes in the way the agency investigates and exposes corrupt officers. The changes include an upgraded, centralized Internal Affairs Bureau, better surveillance equipment, more investigators and better computer tracking of corruption complaints.

DECEMBER: New York Transit Police investigate a near-fatal shooting of a black plainclothes officer by two white officers from the agency's anti-crime unit. Derwin Pannell was hit three times by police bullets as he held a fare-beating suspect at gunpoint.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Among the law enforcement officers killed in New York during 1992 are New York City officer Hilario Serrano, killed off-duty during a robbery attempt in his mother's apartment building; New York City officer Joseph Alcamo, who died in a car accident March 26 as he rushed to another officer's aid; New York City Housing Police officer Paul Heidelberger, shot while trying to break up a fight; and New York City officer James Lauritsch, accidentally shot by his wife Annette, a fellow police officer, while she cleaned a gun. . . . Milton Mollen steps down as New York City's deputy mayor for public safety and is replaced by Associate Judge Fritz W. Alexander 2d of the state Court of Appeals. . . . Nassau County's acting police commissioner, Donald F. Kane, wins the job permanently, while in neighboring Suffolk County, Robert J. Creighton, an investigator with the District Attorney's Office, takes over the top police job. After less than six months on the job, Creighton resigns Sept. 16, citing many of the same reasons for leaving as his predecessor, Daniel Guido. Both protested budget decisions. . . . Deputy Chief Michael F. O'Connor, a 27-veteran of the New York City Transit Police, is named to head the agency, replacing William Bratton, who moved



Thousands of off-duty New York City police officers stage a raucous rally outside City Hall in September to protest Mayor David Dinkins's proposal to create an all-civilian review board for allegations of police misconduct. Dozens of officers were later disciplined for their conduct during the protest.

(Wide World Photo)

New York

to the Boston Police Department. . . . Ex-Rochester Police Chief Gordon F. Urlacher is sentenced in May to four years for embezzling more than \$200,000 in police funds. . . . New York City Chief David W. Scott withdraws his retirement, just hours before it is to take effect Sept. 4, after doctors pronounce him fit to continue his duties. . . . New York City Mayor David N. Dinkins chooses First Deputy Police Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly for the agency's top spot, saying he chose Kelly because "he's a cop's cop". . . . New York City Police Officer Milagros T. Johnson, 26, is found dead near JFK International Airport Nov. 11. She had been shot three times in the head. . . . New York City police officer William T. Gunn, in a coma since being shot in the head by a suspect in January 1989, dies Nov. 27.

North Carolina

FEBRUARY: State officials report that children as young as 11 have been arrested recently in cities across the state for selling drugs. Police say they expect the problem to get worse.

MARCH: The American Civil Liberties Union protests a Greensboro loitering ordinance that gives police extra leeway in arresting suspected drug dealers. The ACLU says police use the ordinance as an excuse to harass blacks, who make up 80 percent of those arrested under the law.

MAY: Reports of child abuse and neglect have more than doubled statewide in the last five years, according to a study by a child advocacy group.

JULY: Gastonia police officers Ralph Wright and Randall Ramsey resign after being charged with Federal violations for allegedly harassing and abusing homeless people.

OCTOBER: The state Supreme Court rules that three men accused of killing off-duty Charlotte police officer Eugene Griffin in 1991 can face the death penalty if convicted. A lower court had ruled that Griffin was not acting in an official capacity while working as a hotel security guard. . . . Charlotte appeals a Federal judge's ruling ordering the city to end police promotional practices said to discriminate against white officers. The ruling is in response to a suit brought by nine white officers passed over for promotion in February 1991 and conflicts with a prior consent decree, still in effect, that resulted from a lawsuit filed in the early 1970s by black officers seeking racial parity on the then nearly all-white police force.

DECEMBER: Ex-Gastonia police officers Steve Phillips is convicted for abusing homeless people while Officer Kyle Shepard is found guilty of assault. Another officer, Mark Gibby, is acquitted. The three were charged with beating homeless people, then dousing them with cooking oil, coffee and urine.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Goldsboro

Police Chief Jim Morgan is fired for allegedly suggesting rough tactics for dealing with violators of a new no-trespassing ordinance. Assistance Chief Chester Hill is named acting chief. . . .

Winston-Salem police Lieut. Aaron Tise is killed while trying to escape his cruiser as it is being run over by a stolen construction vehicle. . . . Martin County Sheriff Jerry Beach is shot and killed Oct. 12 by a bank robbery suspect who later takes two bank employees hostage. During the day-long standoff, one of the hostages is killed in a fusillade of bullets fired by state law enforcement officers. Beach, a 34-year veteran elected sheriff in 1989, had responded to a call from bank employees before the bank opened. . . . Greensboro police officer Porter Robinson is killed in November when his patrol car crashes during a pursuit. . . . Highway Patrol trooper Mark Coates is shot and killed Nov. 20 during a traffic stop.

North Dakota

JANUARY: A Grand Forks man files a \$1.25-million lawsuit against the city and two police officers, claiming he was beaten by the officers after a 1989 DUI arrest.

AUGUST: Case County and the cities of Fargo and West Fargo vote to fund a joint emergency dispatch center through a levy on 911 service.

NOVEMBER: Ben Pulkrabek, the prosecutor accused by the Mandan Police Department of not preparing for cases, says a decision by the Morton County Commission to replace him makes him a scapegoat for police department problems.

DECEMBER: Burleigh County will spend \$25,000 to increase courtroom security, including a walk-through metal detector, security officer and ID card/key system for employees. . . . Jamestown Police Chief Ed Steckler pleads not guilty to stealing three candy bars from a drugstore Dec. 16. He is placed on paid leave pending trial.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Duane Wolf, a 31-year veteran of the Dickinson Police Department, is named chief, replacing Paul Bazzano.

Ohio

JANUARY: The Cincinnati City Council decides to spend municipal funds on social services such as a jobs program for youth instead of to expand its community policing program. Police had requested \$700,000 to increase foot patrols. . . . A Special Enforcement Unit in East Cleveland set up to target drivers who commit moving violations pulls in almost \$40,000 in additional court revenues in its first months and makes about 100 arrests on felony warrants.

FEBRUARY: A task force of 12 detectives is formed in Cleveland to probe the slayings of four Arab-American grocers since September. . . . Lorain County deputy sheriffs take their effort to reinstate 15 colleagues to court, after the cuts force one-man patrols.

MARCH: Dayton police officers begin riding city buses and patrolling bus stops in an effort to curb downtown assaults by teenagers.

APRIL: Gov. George Voinovich creates a state Center for Human Identification to help local agencies create composite pictures of suspects or victims and reconstruct faces from human remains. Attorney General Lee Fisher criticizes the decision, saying Federal funds for the center should have been dispersed to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification to provide the service. . . . The Medina City Council and police union reach an agreement for a three-year contract that calls for higher wages but also higher employee contributions for health care.

MAY: Oberlin police adopt a community-oriented approach, establishing four districts in the city and assigning each a liaison officer to handle problems and concerns from residents.

JUNE: A six-week-old task force in Cleveland hauls in a suspect in the

for youths under 18. Voters are believed to be responding to a rash of youth crime, including the killings of seven young people in drive-by shootings or robberies. . . . Pay phones in Cleveland no longer accept late evening and early morning calls, part of an effort to limit their use by drug dealers. The phones will still take 911 calls.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Cincinnati Police Chief Larry Whalen retires in August after seven years as chief. He is succeeded by Assistant Chief Michael C. Snowden, 44, who had joined the Police Division as a cadet in 1966.

Oklahoma

JANUARY: Garvin County sheriff's deputies are cross-deputized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs so they can enforce laws on trust and restricted lands.

MARCH: Bobby Busby, the first black

Oregon

FEBRUARY: Portland police claim success for a law allowing them to seize the vehicle of anyone arrested on prostitution-related charges for a second time. They say that since the ordinance took effect in 1989, the recidivism rate for those crimes has been about .5 percent. . . . A Justice Department study shows that 60 percent of all those arrested in Multnomah County test positive for drug use, down from 76 percent in 1988.

MARCH: Portland police use community policing principles to help combat violence, setting up a one-day public symposium to explain how citizens should respond to threats and to outline police policy on use of force. The symposium is in response to several violent incidents involving both police and citizens. . . . Portland area law enforcement agencies form a task force targeting violent repeat offenders. Five

On The Record, 1992:

"I'm not saying that just because a person has a college education he is automatically going to be a better police officer. However, I think we have to raise our standards if we truly wish to professionalize police service."

— Police Chief Wesley Blanchard of Warwick, R.I., after that city became the first in the state to require that all new recruits successfully complete two years of college before beginning duties.

May death of a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent in Alabama. The task force arrests 13 fugitives in its first few weeks, five of them murder suspects.

JULY: Ten Sandusky police officers implicated in the theft of \$600 worth of Girl Scout cookies are reprimanded or suspended. About a dozen officers were hired by the Erie Shores Girl Scout Council to deliver the cookies off duty. Some officers allegedly took cookies while others hindered an investigation.

SEPTEMBER: Butler County's sheriff says the closing of two small departments in his jurisdiction have stretched the agency's resources. Richard Holzberger says the number of calls have gone up in the wake of cuts in St. Clair Township and New Miami. Levies to restore funding of the smaller agencies are on the November ballot. . . . Darke County sheriff's deputy Jeff Reel goes on trial in the deaths of Harry Amonett and James Amonett. Reel blamed his crash into the victims' truck on brake failure. Reel had been scheduled to get a department award for 10 years of safe driving.

OCTOBER: The Cleveland Police Department is singled out for gains in minority hiring. A survey by University of Nebraska researchers shows that over 10 years Cleveland has made steady progress in hiring minorities, especially blacks, despite an overall drop in the number of officers.

NOVEMBER: Toledo police are surprised when voters approve a curfew

man to serve as Tulsa's acting police chief, withdraws from consideration for the job permanently, saying he wants to continue his post as deputy chief. . . . Tests show that marijuana grown in Oklahoma is among the most potent in the country. The THC level of Oklahoma-grown marijuana was found to be 16.7 percent, compared to an average of 7 percent.

APRIL: Cleveland County is ordered to pay \$280,000 in damages to 12 men and eight women who were strip-searched after committing traffic violations. The county paid \$129,000 to six women for strip searches the previous year.

MAY: Gov. David Walters signs legislation allowing victims of violent crimes to have input into sentencing and parole proceedings.

OCTOBER: Oklahoma City police form a squad to probe 75 unsolved slayings dating back 11 years. The city had a 90-percent solution rate for homicides during that period, compared to a national average of 70 percent. . . . The property set aside for the unfinished U.S. Marshals National Memorial may revert to its former owner, according to a member of the overseeing foundation. Work on the memorial halted two years ago when \$600,000 in debts could not be paid.

DECEMBER: State Human Services investigators are allowed to carry guns until a report on the practice is completed in February. Investigators contend they should be armed because they serve arrest warrants.

local agencies will participate.

APRIL: The state Children's Services Division says it is so overwhelmed it may leave some 3,000 child abuse reports from 1991 uninvestigated. Administrator Bill Carey notes the division logged 23,520 abuse and neglect cases last year.

AUGUST: A man posing as an undercover police officer begins firing in downtown Portland Aug. 23, killing security guard William Hall, who was shielding a young child.

OCTOBER: Portland police say an ordinance allowing them to seize and sell the ears of repeat DUI offenders and prostitution customers has drastically reduced street crime. They cite statistics such as a 12 percent drop in DUI arrests from 1990 to 1991. . . . Jackson County District Judge Ray White orders signs placed at the homes of two convicted sex offenders warning children to stay away. White says he believes the courts have a duty to protect the public.

NOVEMBER: Federal prosecutors in Oregon say they collected \$7.25 million in seized property and fines from drug dealers and other criminals in the 1991-92 fiscal year. . . . In a bitterly contested referendum, voters reject a measure that would have forced the state to exclude gays and lesbians from protection under its tough hate-crime law.

Pennsylvania

JANUARY: Pittsburgh Police Chief Mayer DeRoy argues against closing the Allegheny County crime lab, proposed by the county commission to save \$2 million a year in operating costs. DeRoy says his department would be seriously hampered by the closing.

MARCH: Trying to reduce backlogs caused by defendants who fail to show up in court, Philadelphia Municipal Court judges allow preliminary hearings in some cases to proceed based on a photograph of the suspect. The policy is expected to prove controversial, however, as some critics say it violates a defendant's rights. It also could prove a nightmare for the police department, which would supply the photographs. About 70,000 suspects are arrested each year. . . . Victim advocacy groups applaud a state Supreme Court ruling against Caller ID. The service allows users to learn callers' telephone numbers, but the court holds that it violates the state's wiretapping law. Officials at women's shelters and other programs worried the technology could endanger victims in hiding from abusers. . . . Three former Philadelphia police officers are acquitted of beating and torturing a suspect during a 1988 drug raid. Walter Kilgo, Robert Nesmith and Mary Williamson say they'll seek reinstatement to the force.

APRIL: Saying that calling an employee a "jungle bunny" was a "thoughtless remark" with no malicious intent, Burlington County Sheriff Henry G. Metzger vows to fight charges of racism. County Republicans drop him from the June primary ticket because of the controversy. . . . Evidence awaiting analysis by the Allegheny crime lab stacks up because of an impasse between county and state officials over funding. The lab, which serves 132 agencies, began refusing evidence March 1. County official say the state should contribute to the lab's \$1.9 million budget since State Police also use the lab.

JUNE: An arbitration panel awards the State Police in Harrisburg with raises totaling 6 percent phased in over two years. . . . Pennsylvania State Police

On The Record, 1992:

"There won't be any change in the Police Department until the crooked cop fears the honest cop, not the other way around."

— Former New York City police officer Frank Serpico, who helped trigger the Knapp Commission investigation in the early 1970's, commenting on the latest corruption problems to hit the department.

target a rest stop on Interstate 95 after motorists complain of being accosted by men cruising the parking lot and soliciting sex.

SEPTEMBER: The FBI investigates the Tincun Police Department, accused of targeting blacks and Hispanics for minor traffic violations as a pretense for searching for drugs.

OCTOBER: A grand jury probes the death of a man who was hit by 22 bullets fired by Philadelphia police when they responded to neighbors' reports that he was waving a gun inside his house. The gun was later found to be unloaded.

DECEMBER: A nonprofit corporation is formed that becomes the first private/public partnership in the state to specifically target crime and other urban problems. The Philadelphia Police Department will support Urban Genesis by conducting surveillance and making arrests in targeted neighborhoods. Other agencies will reclaim housing and offer treatment programs, among other services.

COMINGS & GOINGS: James Clark, former deputy police commissioner in Philadelphia, becomes chief in Chester Jan. 6. . . . Pittsburgh Assistant Chief Earl Buford is named April 27 to replace Chief Mayer DeRoy, who is retiring. Mayor Sophie Masloff also names Louis DiNardo to head the Department of Public Safety. . . . Richard Neal, chief inspector of the Philadelphia Police Department's patrol bureau, is named police commissioner. The 30-year veteran replaces Willie E. Williams, who moved to Los Angeles. . . . Philadelphia officer Charles

Knox, 31, is killed Aug. 30 when he and his partner respond to a robbery-hostage incident at a fast-food restaurant. Officer Anthony Howard was seriously wounded in the gunfire, and the two suspects escape.

Rhode Island

JANUARY: Providence Police Chief Bernard Gannon proposes turning a defunct downtown restroom into a mini-police station with a drive-up window for paying parking fines, getting information and picking up police reports.

FEBRUARY: Three white Providence police officers are cleared by an internal probe of using excessive force while arresting a black teen. A videotape of the incident showed officers hitting the young man with nightsticks and shoving him onto a car hood.

MARCH: Charlestown Sgt. Joseph Wilkicks calls for the suspension of Chief Michael Brady, whom he accuses of mismanaging the department. The Town Council looks into his complaints.

JUNE: The Pawtucket Police Department seeks to increase the diversity of a public safety force where all but five of the 293 police and firefighters are white.

SEPTEMBER: The Warwick Police Department becomes the first in the state to require that all new recruits complete two years of college or their equivalent before assuming duties. . . . A Juvenile Hearing Board is convened to consider appropriate punishment for non-violent misdemeanor crimes committed by youths, which are expected to rise by 24 percent this year.

DECEMBER: Brown University officials reject a request by the school's police to carry firearms. The request was prompted by a fraternity party incident in which a student pulled a gun on an officer. . . . The Pawtucket Police Department reveals plans to secretly videotape prostitutes and their customers, then offer the tapes to TV stations, in an effort to curb the crime.

COMINGS & GOINGS: John Murray Sr. retires in May as chief of the Foster Police Department. . . . Asa Davol resigns as chief of the Tiverton Police Department in a dispute over who pays police health insurance premiums. . . . Augustine Cornella becomes Cranston police chief Oct. 27, replacing Kenneth Mancuso, who resigned one week earlier. Cornella had been Mancuso's second in command.

South Dakota

JANUARY: Deadwood police reveal that a 20-year-old officer was served alcohol in 30 of 72 establishments targeted in an undercover operation and six casinos allowed her to drink and gamble. The legal age for both activities is 21. . . . The state's first community-based corrections facility begins receiving inmates. The privately owned Community Alternative of Black Hills in Rapid City will house up to 50 low-risk criminals.

FEBRUARY: Gov. George Mickelson signs a bill allowing police to charge anyone caught selling drugs near "drug-free zones" such as school playgrounds and public swimming pools with two felonies. Convictions would carry mandatory five-year prison terms.

APRIL: Turner, Hutchinson and Bon Homme counties study the feasibility of a regional 911 emergency system.

SEPTEMBER: The incidence of date rape and assault is up at the University of South Dakota, with seven date rapes and 10 assaults in 1991, compared with none and three in those categories the previous year. Officials say students are reporting crimes more often. . . . A suspected arson fire at police offices puts Garretson police in temporary quarters. . . . The Pennington County Commission increases funding for criminal justice and law enforcement in its new \$21-million budget. . . . Tribal police officers' inadequate training is blamed for the dismissal of more than 500 criminal charges by Oglala Sioux tribal courts in Kyle and Pine Ridge, during a 12-month period between 1989 and 1990. Police missed court dates or failed to complete paperwork.

OCTOBER: In an effort to slow motorists traveling through construction sites, the state Department of Transportation installs 500 radar drones in construction vehicles. These emit beeps that set off drivers' radar detectors. . . . Two black Labradors, based in Sioux Falls and in Rapid City, are helping the state Highway Patrol search homes and vehicles for drugs.

DECEMBER: Sioux Falls eases crowding with a 288-bed, \$19-million addition to the state prison, financed from state sales tax and lottery. . . . The biggest jump in state crime between 1990 and 1991 was a 55-percent leap in robberies, says Attorney General Mark Barnett. Overall the state's crime rate ranks 48th of 50 states.

Tennessee

FEBRUARY: Four Shelby County deputies suspended after a fight in September 1991 that left a 22-year-old DUI suspect in a coma return to duty after a grand jury finds insufficient basis for the charges. Deputies Glenn Essary, Chris Jones, Scott Wright and Marvin Wilson are also being investigated by the FBI for possible civil rights violations against Bertram Leonard Brunson, who remains comatose.

MARCH: The country's largest pri-

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Tennessee

vately run state prison opens. The facility, operated by the Correction Corporation of America, eventually will house 940 inmates. . . . Shelby County jailer James Nunn, accused of dealing drugs to inmates and faking his own death to escape charges, is extradited from Jackson, Mo. Nunn is one of 25 jailers who allegedly distributed drugs in jails.

JUNE: Ernest Cecil is sworn in as a Nashville police officer. Cecil, who successfully completed the academy in 1991 but was barred from becoming an officer because he is blind in one eye, challenged Civil Service vision requirements. Those requirements may now be waived on a case-by-case basis.

SEPTEMBER: Knox County allocates \$66,000 to open a school for drunken drivers modeled on a Nashville program credited with helping reduce fatal alcohol-related accidents by 29 percent. Fees collected from drunk driving convictions will eventually fund the program. . . . Lincoln County Sheriff Randall Shelton and his wife, Ann, are seriously injured in a fiery car crash when their vehicle is struck by an Alabama driver, who is charged with vehicular assault, drunken driving and running a red light.

OCTOBER: Incidents involving firearms in the Memphis public schools have tripled in five years, and the number of students suspended for carrying guns doubled last year, with three shootings to date this year, officials report.

NOVEMBER: A new program to reduce auto thefts begins in Nashville, where residents place reflective stickers on their cars allowing police to stop the vehicle between 1 A.M. and 5 A.M., the hours when most thefts occur.

Unauthorized drivers may be arrested. . . . Knoxville police are seizing and keeping cars of those charged with soliciting prostitutes until the cases reach court, a tactic that some defense lawyers say may be unconstitutional. . . . Hamilton County reports a 23-percent increase in child abuse in 1991. . . . Memphis Mayor W. W. Harenton names seven to a new Citizens Review Committee that will independently review allegations of excessive force and other charges of police misconduct.

DECEMBER: Nashville Police Chief Robert Kirchner dismisses officers David E. Geary and Jeffrey P. Blewett, both white, following the Dec. 14 beating of a black motorist who turned out to be undercover vice officer Reginald D. Miller. The officers, who face possible criminal charges, deny racial motivation and say they will appeal dismissal.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Robert Wright, special agent in charge of the FBI's Springfield, Ill., field office, becomes head of the bureau's Memphis office. He replaces William Fallon, who was reassigned to headquarters.

Texas

JANUARY: Three former Harris County sheriff's deputies are ordered by pay \$5.3 million to the parents of a teenager who died after an arrest in 1982. William Whigham, William Gordon and Bill McCreight arrested the boy under suspicion of burglary. The boy died as a result of a beating from McCreight, and all three officers were dismissed from the department. . . . Presidio County Sheriff Richard Thompson is indicted on Federal drug charges and suspended without pay.

FEBRUARY: Houston Police Chief Elizabeth M. Watson is fired by newly

elected Mayor Bob Lanier. Lanier, who defeated incumbent Kathy Whitmire, nominates Samuel M. Nuchia, assistant U.S. Attorney for the southern district of Texas, to replace Watson, the only woman to head a major U.S. police department at the time of her appointment. Watson returns to the rank of assistant chief. . . . The Dallas City Council votes to appeal a district court ruling that overturned the Police Department's ban on homosexuals. Dallas is the nation's only major city to ban gay and lesbian officers.

MARCH: A panel of outside experts appointed by Dallas Police Chief William Rathburn to review narcotics operations recommends intense training for officers assigned to street-level drug squads and standardized procedures for serving search warrants. Rathburn set up the panel after two officers were killed by police fire in separate incidents about six weeks apart.

APRIL: Former Wise County Sheriff Leroy Burch is held without bail pend-

ing his trial on charges of offering to dismiss drug charges in exchange for cash. . . . Two Palmview officials are charged with trying to buy 700 pounds of confiscated marijuana. Mayor pro tem Ramiro Vela and Police Commissioner Rodolfo Rodriguez allegedly tried to buy the marijuana, which was to be destroyed.

MAY: After Houston Mayor Bob Lanier fulfills a campaign promise by shifting transit funds to pay for police overtime, Police Chief Sam Nuchia restructures the agency to put the equivalent of 655 more officers on the street. Lanier says he'll increase the department's budget from \$277 million to \$300 million, allowing for the hiring of 350 new officers by year's end.

JUNE: A nine-month grand jury investigation of the Burton Police Department finds police ignored state law, civil rights and proper police procedure. Burton City Attorney Matthew A. Reue claims the district attorney is distorting facts and releasing selective information from the investigation. . . . A Harris County commissioner says he'll assign four new patrol positions to the Sheriff's Department only on the condition that Hispanic officers are promoted to those positions. Sheriff Johnny Klevenhagen says promoting Hispanics without regard to Civil Service lists would violate a discrimination suit by black officers.

JULY: A new treatment center designed for police officers plagued by stress, drug, alcohol or other problems opens in Fort Worth. The "Guardian-Care" center, sponsored by the Comprehensive Care Corp. of St. Louis, is one of the few programs in the nation aimed specifically at police.

AUGUST: A U.S. district judge strikes down Dallas's controversial youth-

curfew law just hours after it goes into effect Aug. 10, saying it put thousands of law-abiding youths "under virtual house arrest." Police had said they would not enforce the curfew. . . . Dallas Police Chief William Rathburn says civic leaders are exploiting sexual misconduct charges against several officers to push for a stronger citizens review board.

NOVEMBER: A Dallas jury orders

On The Record, 1992:

"We have to support all the laws, and as long as [sodomy] is against the law, we can't hire someone who acknowledges violating the law."

— Sgt. Jim Chandler, spokesman for the Dallas Police Department, on the department's ban on hiring gays and lesbians as police officers.

the Upjohn Co. to pay \$1.8 million of a \$2.15-million damage award to the family of former Fort Stockton Assistant Police Chief William Freeman, who blamed the company's sleeping pill Halcion in his 1987 killing of his best friend. The ruling may open the way to an appeal for Freeman, now serving a life term.

DECEMBER: Following allegations in November by Travis County District Attorney Ronald Earle of police misconduct during murder investigations, a task force from the Austin Police Department begins reviewing some 90 pending homicide cases to see whether prosecutions may be jeopardized. One senior police homicide investigator is fired as Earle's charges—ranging from obtaining false confessions to concealing evidence—are probed. . . . Bexar County institutes the filing of felony charges directly, bypassing the grand jury system in an effort to speed the criminal justice process. . . . Houston County Sheriff Claudie Kenrick is indicted on three counts of perjury and arrested at his office by the FBI and narcotics officers from the Texas Department of Public Safety.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Dallas police officer Harold Hammons dies Jan. 22 when a gun is accidentally fired during a drug raid. The death comes just weeks after undercover officer Lawrence Bromley is fatally shot by a fellow officer in a bungled drug buy Dec. 11. . . . Sergio Soto is named youth czar for San Antonio, with authority to set up an agency to deal with drugs and gangs. . . . Nogales Police Chief Manuel Treto Jr. loses his post in May after 15 months on the job because the City Council refuses to confirm the appointment. Det. Edward Rosas is named interim chief. . . . Austin Police Chief Jim Everett resigns May

12 for personal reasons, and George Phifer takes over as acting chief. In September, former Houston Police Chief Elizabeth Watson is tapped as the first woman ever to lead Austin's 900-officer force. Her official swearing-in is delayed until December to allow Watson to qualify for her 20-year pension in Houston.

Utah

FEBRUARY: Salt Lake City officials work to locate 23 former county jail inmates entitled to cash awards from a civil rights judgment. Fourteen inmates have been located and given up to \$700 each because they were forced to sleep on the floor and share a single toilet during a 10-month period in 1989.

APRIL: Nine law enforcement agencies, including the Murray, West Valley City and Salt Lake City police

departments, pool their resources to work with the FBI to fight a surge of violent crime.

JUNE: A district judge sentences Emery County Sheriff LaMar Guymon to 20 days for contempt of court unless he and the county attorney return \$100,900 seized from a motorist who was never charged with a crime. The state Supreme Court declared illegal the seizure of the money, found in the gas tank of a California-bound van in April 1989, holding that civil forfeitures must be justified by an underlying criminal act. The van's owner said the cash was from the sale of his business. County attorney Patricia Geary, who refused to return the cash, also faces 20 days in jail. . . . The Salt Lake City Police Association pledges to fight a city proposal to charge a monthly fee to employees with take-home cars.

SEPTEMBER: A nonprofit group of lawyers who advocate the legalization of marijuana sue Salt Lake County after county fair officials shut down their Mood for a Day booth.

NOVEMBER: Ogden police consider putting more officers on foot patrols to complement existing bicycle patrols and Neighborhood Watch programs.

DECEMBER: Governor-elect Michael Leavitt says he will review the Corrections Department practice of taping inmates' phone calls. State law allows recording if one party is aware of the taping. Leavitt says both parties should know they are being taped.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Former Phoenix Police Chief Ruben Ortega begins work as chief in Salt Lake City on Dec. 1, replacing G. Ed Johnson, a 28-year Police Department veteran who retired in October after 15 months as chief.



Musician Ice-T talks with reporters in Los Angeles last July after announcing that he was removing the controversial song "Cop Killer" from his album "BodyCount." The singer said the action was prompted not by police complaints about the song but by alleged threats against Time Warner and its Warner Bros. record label. (Wide World Photo)

"You know how scary it is to shoot somebody twice with a Taser — 50,000 volts that drop an adult bison like a sack of potatoes — and it doesn't put him down? He was like a monster. That's scary."

— Los Angeles Police Sgt. Stacey C. Koon, the supervisor at the scene of the Rodney King beating, whose book on the incident and subsequent trial, acquittal and rioting was published this year.

Vermont

FEBRUARY: A 70-percent rise in the number of arson cases statewide in 1991 is attributed to the sagging economy. In 1991, 173 arsons were reported, compared to 119 in 1990. . . . Former Orange County Sheriff Dwight Townsend is convicted of illegal wire-tapping and faces five years in prison. Townsend's attorney says he was receiving harassing calls and accidentally recorded some conversations.

OCTOBER: State Police troopers begin giving half-pint jugs of maple syrup to motorists at rest areas as part of a program to promote safe driving and tourism.

NOVEMBER: Radiowave interference leaves the State Police with virtually no primary radio communications for a weekend. . . . Law enforcement officers would be barred from carrying weapons into courtrooms under a proposal by state Representative Ron Squires.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Milton Police Chief James Lyons steps down after seven years as chief. . . . Sgt. Gary Gaboury, a State Police diver, drowns May 12 while trying to reach a college student in Huntington Gorge. The student also dies.

Virginia

JANUARY: Pratt Mayor Gary Fields suspends the town's two-officer police force for three days without pay because the chief disobeyed a staffing order.

APRIL: Richmond begins experiments with acupuncture therapy treatments for crack addicts. . . . State Police suspend firearms training for more than 1,700 troopers and investigators because of problems with new Smith & Wesson 10mm. semiautomatic pistols. The guns' maker sends technicians to the training program to inspect the weapons and repair any problems, said to involve rounds not feeding into the barrel correctly.

MAY: Gov. L. Douglas Wilder signs legislation backed by the State Police designed to exempt them from a Department of Personnel and Training hiring policy. To their dismay, State Police officials find that in addition to preserving the agency's right to promote only from within, the law effectively freezes promotions. The problem is attributed to language in the new law that is not specific enough.

AUGUST: State Police officials assign one sergeant and six troopers to a new Firearms Investigative Unit, which

will investigate people who try to buy guns but are turned down.

OCTOBER: The state's Forensic Science Laboratory begins compiling DNA samples taken from convicted felons to create a data bank for investigating crimes.

NOVEMBER: The number of DUI arrests plummeted in fiscal year 1992 to the lowest rate in 10 years, according to statistics released by the Alcohol Safety Action Program. Arrests were down 8.6 percent from the previous fiscal year. . . . A female Fairfax County sheriff's deputy is fired for sexually harassing three male deputies. Sheriff Carl R. Peed declines to name the woman, but says, "We can't tolerate it [sexual misconduct] one way or the other."

DECEMBER: Gov. Wilder proposes limiting the number of weapons residents may purchase to one per month and tightening record-keeping procedures for handgun sales in an effort to change the state's image as a "handgun supermarket."

COMINGS & GOINGS: Bristol Sheriff Marshall Honaker, 55, who is the target of a Federal investigation into alleged fraud and embezzlement, commits suicide Jan. 22, just a week after resigning as president of the National Sheriff's Association. . . . Capt. Leslie Martinez of the Albuquerque, N.M., Police Department is chosen as police chief in Portsmouth, the first woman to run a major law enforcement agency in the state. She replaces Ronald Palmer, who becomes chief in Tulsa. . . . Bristol Police Chief Oscar Broome and Assistant Chief Charlie Roark, both subjects of sexual harassment probes, resign in November. Broome says his decision is not tied to the investigation. . . . Retired Deputy Chief Michael W. Young replaces John E. Granfield as chief of the Fairfax County Police Department, promising to change the atmosphere in a department criticized by female and minority officers alleging mistreatment.

Washington

FEBRUARY: The state Supreme Court upholds the state patrol's right to require job applicants to take lie-detector tests. . . . The Spokane Police Department assigns six officers to counter a rise in gang violence.

MARCH: Spokane police lieutenants and captains reject a 6-percent pay hike approved by a state mediator. The case heads for binding arbitration. . . . The Legislature allocates \$300,000 for extra personnel at the State Patrol's crime lab. The additional employees will be used to enter DNA samples from convicted violent offenders into a data bank.

MAY: Two detectives in King County, assigned to study gang cultures, face departmental discipline after they videotape a "jumping in" initiation without interfering. During the initiation, a 15-year-old boy agreed to be beaten by members of the Local Asian Boys and the detectives taped the minute-long pummeling.

JUNE: The police union in Spokane offers a \$1,000 reward for the names of officers who leaked to newspapers the names of two patrolmen accused of hiring teenage prostitutes. . . . King County narcotics officers stage a drug raid, accompanied by a camera crew from the television show, "Cops," only to find after pulling family members from their beds that they've burst into the wrong house. The department later announces procedures designed to avoid problems with mistaken addresses.

SEPTEMBER: The discovery of opium poppies growing near a patch of marijuana prompts narcotics investigators to remind gardeners that growing the plant is illegal.

OCTOBER: The state Supreme Court rules that authorities can seize the homes of drug trafficking suspects even though

they haven't been tried in court. The seizures are a civil action separate from criminal proceedings, it says.

DECEMBER: Violence breaks out after a Seattle rap concert featuring Ice Cube, who sparked police protests with his song "F--- the Police" in 1989. Four people are shot and three more injured.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Russ Martin, police chief of the Western Washington University in Bellingham, resigns in January because of his arrest for shoplifting a pack of cigarettes. Martin says the arrest is a mistake and he expects to be cleared. . . . Pierce County Sheriff Chuck Robblins retires and is replaced by John Shields, chief of the county's Corrections Bureau March 27. . . . Special Agent John Masengale of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is killed accidentally May 6 as he prepares to detonate illegal explosives seized near Tacoma. . . . Everett Police Chief Paul Pastor resigns July 10, a week after the Police Officers Association voted "no confidence" in his leadership. . . . Redmond Police Chief Steve Harris becomes president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in October and says he will concentrate on formulating a battle plan against violent crime.

West Virginia

FEBRUARY: A 670-pound man, sentenced to home confinement after a drug conviction, is freed on bond because Charles Town authorities are unable to find an electronic monitoring device large enough to fit around his ankle. . . . Hancock County Sheriff Ted Dragisich is arrested on Federal gambling, extortion and extortion charges.



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West Virginia

APRIL: The Charleston Police Department gets a \$112,700 grant as part of a Federal highway program aimed at educating drivers, analyzing traffic records and enforcing traffic laws.

JULY: The rate of syphilis in the state for 1991 is reported to be twice that of the previous year and authorities say the practice of trading sex for drugs in partially to blame. A hundred new cases of the sexually transmitted disease were recorded in 1991.

OCTOBER: Kanawha County experiments with a program where drunken-driving felons clean up dumps. If successful, the program could be used statewide. . . . Juvenile crime is found to be on the rise, with the number of juveniles convicted of murder going from three to nine in the last fiscal year and those convicted of rape jumping from 19 to 33.

DECEMBER: The state Supreme Court rules that citizen complaints cannot go before judges without having been investigated first, except in cases involving domestic violence or bounced checks.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Ronald Watkins is sworn in as Marion County sheriff in December, despite being in critical condition from a 1989 car-bombing that cost him his hearing, the sight in his left eye and the ability to walk without leg braces.

Wisconsin

FEBRUARY: A poll by The Milwaukee Journal reports that 92 percent of residents say crime worsened in the city in 1991 and 68 percent do not believe crime will decrease in 1992. . . . Jeffrey Dahmer is convicted of torturing, killing and dismembering 15 men, and is sentenced to 15 consecutive life terms.

MARCH: The Green Bay City Council searches for ways to make up a \$960,000 police budget overrun. Over-time and the hiring of four replacement officers during the Persian Gulf war used up the agency's budget reserves, officials say.

APRIL: Milwaukee Police Sgt. George Butler wins the seat of controversial alderman Michael McGee by a 7 percent margin. McGee, elected in 1984, threatened violence by his Black Panther militia if the city failed to invest \$100 million in inner-city jobs by 1995. . . . A committee of police, city and school officials studies proposals for increasing police presence in Madison schools.

MOVING?

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MAY: Gov. Tommy Thompson signs legislation that toughens penalties against repeat DUI offenders, including mandatory seizures of vehicles after a fourth offense, and lowers the legal intoxication level.

AUGUST: The man who helped set off the war against drunken driving when he killed the 13-year-old daughter of Candy Lightner in 1980 is arrested as a first-time DUI offender. Despite repeat offenses, Clarence William Busch receives only a \$583 fine and a nine-month license suspension because his record had remained clean for five years. Lightner founded Mothers Against Drunk Driving after her daughter's death.

SEPTEMBER: Two state senators say they'll draft legislation denying parental rights to someone who murders his or her spouse. Their action comes after a judge does not terminate the rights of Jesse Anderson, convicted of stabbing his wife to death.

NOVEMBER: Two Milwaukee police officers who were dismissed last year for their handling of a call involving Jeffrey Dahmer two months before he was arrested for at least 15 killings lose their bid for reinstatement. The Fire and Police Commission denies their request, saying turning a 14-year-old boy back over to Dahmer was "gross negligence."

DECEMBER: A petition drive in Beloit seeks to convince city officials to hire more police. Organizer Matt Finnegan says residents are concerned about budget cutbacks that reduced the number of new officers from six to two. . . . The Legislature allocates \$193,000 for a crackdown on drunken snowmobile drivers. In 1991, 29 people were killed in snowmobile accidents and more than half had been drinking.

COMINGS & GOINGS: James Koleas is named assistant chief in Milwaukee July 23, replacing retiring Richard W. Heder.

Wyoming

MARCH: Highway patrol officers make the biggest drug bust in state history, seizing 210 kilos of cocaine and arresting two people after a speeding stop on Interstate 80.

APRIL: The Laramie Police Department cancels a program to train hotel and motel maids to inform on suspicious drug-related activities by guests. The American Civil Liberties Union said the plan violated guests' right to privacy.

AUGUST: Sublette County sheriff's deputy Rhonda Griggs wins \$7,539 in back wages when the state Department of Employment rules she was the victim of sexual bias in a demotion. Griggs and two male deputies were demoted but Griggs was the only one whose salary was reduced.

DECEMBER: The Highway Patrol teams up with four cellular phone companies to provide motorists with a toll-free hotline for reporting drunk drivers. . . . Park County Sheriff Bill Brewer and the American Civil Liberties Union reach a settlement over conditions at the county jail. The ACLU sued the county six months earlier on behalf of inmates.

Law enforcement lite: The offbeat side of 1992

Police work is often described as hours of boredom interrupted by moments of terror. It just wouldn't be real life, though, without an occasional infusion of guffaws, chortles, snickers and belly laughs. It seems there will always be crime and violence, but for some there will also be a memory of one curious moment when things seemed to be coming "through the looking glass." Consider as evidence the following snippets of police work from 1992:

Follow the Bouncing Ball

Back in February, a police officer in Port St. Lucie, Fla., issued a summons to the proprietor of Rooster's bar for playing a sing-along version of "The Hokey Pokey" too loudly. At first, patrons and employees said the charge was as silly as it was unfair. Within a month, however, the incident boosted the bar's business and created a craze for the song, which has long been a staple of wedding receptions and senior-citizens socials. Officer Mike Maycen's report of the incident said he was two blocks away from the bar on Feb. 22 when he heard music that was loud enough for him "to know the song to be 'The Hokey Pokey.'" He parked his cruiser 100 yards from the watering hole and listened to the sing-along for five minutes before walking in and handing general manager Mike Motto a \$1,500 summons for violating the city's anti-noise ordinance. Within weeks, 200 or more people were packing Rooster's on Saturdays for the weekly sing-along contest, with dozens of them going home with T-shirts proclaiming "I sang the 'Hokey Pokey' at Rooster's."

Regular or Extra Crispy?

Thieves hit a McDonald's restaurant on Long Island April 20 and got away with \$13,000 worth of chicken. You might think that to be an awful lot of McNuggets, but in fact the thieves had climbed to the restaurant's roof and took off with a 50-foot-tall inflatable bird that had been perched there for three months. Nassau County police were reportedly baffled by the theft. One detective told The New York Post: "We're looking for the world's biggest frying pan."

A Dog's Life

Two Colombian drug smugglers pleaded not guilty in November to Federal charges of attempting to import cocaine. The pair reportedly mixed the drugs with fiberglass and molded it into the shape of doghouses. Federal agents said each doghouse was worth \$650,000.

Hunting Hazards

A Missouri man who went hunting before the start of the season was shot by his own gun — by the game he thought he had killed. Larry Lands and his son took to the woods in April and bagged themselves a turkey. Believing the bird dead, they put it in the car trunk for the ride home. The wounded turkey's thrashing ended up firing a gun that was also in the trunk. The bullet ripped through a side panel, hitting the elder Lands. He was reported in satisfactory condition, but facing a fine for illegal hunting.

Next Time Use a Holster

One minute, a man was being robbed in the driveway of his home in the posh Cocoplum community of Miami. Minutes later, the robber turned up dead just two blocks away. Antonio Estevez, his wife and two children were held up as they got out of their BMW on the night of June 4. The robber, Israel Tamarit, 27, took the couple's Rolex watches and ran off. Police later found Tamarit lying dead on a nearby street corner with a single bullet wound in the lower abdomen. Metro Dade homicide detectives were initially puzzled, but they surmised — and an autopsy later confirmed — that Tamarit shot himself when he shoved the gun back in his pants.

Diamond In the Roughage

A man walked into a jewelry store in the Portland, Ore., suburb of Beaverton last February and asked to look at some loose diamonds. While the sales clerk was momentarily distracted, the man, Robert Hicks, grabbed one of the gems and left a fake in its place. Before he could leave, store employees grabbed him, and Hicks admitted to swallowing a three-carat diamond worth \$4,100. Doctors checked his throat but found no sign of the gem. Hicks was charged with theft and confined to the Washington County Jail, where police kept him until they could

recover the missing diamond. "The plan is, each time he has a bowel movement, we go out and search it," police spokesman Mark Hyde told the Associated Press. "It could be two to three days before it works its way out. We are letting nature take its course."

One for All. . .

Some things they just don't teach in police command school — like how to toilet-train your subordinates. Last May, New York Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown issued Operations Order No. 68 — an all-commands bulletin on how to handle the call of nature when the only available bathroom at a police station is unisex. The order reminds cops: "Be tactful when entering facilities that may be used by members of the opposite sex." In addition, the order says that to ensure privacy "and to avoid confrontations between male and female members of the service, a sign shall be affixed on doors to all unisex bathrooms (KNOCK BEFORE ENTERING — UNISEX)." The order was said to have been prompted by a sexual harassment complaint filed in December 1991 by a female detective assigned to the 114th Precinct. The detective said she was alone in the squad room when a colleague, Det. Jacob Jenkins, allegedly walked out of the bathroom, naked, with his penis erect.

Gender Bender

Premise: Men commit most of the crime in America. Conclusion: Men should be taxed more to defray the societal cost of arresting, prosecuting and jailing their brethren. So said June Stephenson, a Stanford University-trained psychologist and author of the book "Men Are Not Cost-Effective." The book, drawn largely from news articles and government reports, has been described as "one long indictment of male offenders." Stephenson recommends that \$100 be added to every man's income tax as a "user fee," which could be used to fund programs for at-risk youngsters. "Men must pay for being men," she said. One lawyer with the Prison Law Office in San Quentin, Calif., said Stephenson's proposal is about as sensible as saying women must pay higher taxes because they're the ones having all the children.

They Shoot Horses, Don't They?

Albert Simon must have been having a bad day. Simon's car broke down on the Manhattan Bridge in New York City Sept. 22, and he responded by drawing a gun and shooting the Ford Mustang four times through the windshield. No one was reported hurt in the incident — not even Simon's friend, who was working under the hood of the car as the bullets started flying. Two New York Transit Police officers witnessed the bizarre incident and arrested Simon quietly after a brief chase. The officers were at the scene after having arrested a man for allegedly attempting to drop Molotov cocktails on an encampment of homeless people living below the bridge.

Music Therapy

Richard Dickinson, a Hobart, Australia, man who stomped his mother to death to the music of Bob Dylan, was let out of prison for one night in April to see his idol in concert. Doctors urged that Dickinson, 25, be allowed to attend the performance, saying he was responding well to treatment for schizophrenia. Dickinson was found not guilty by reason of insanity after he killed his 59-year-old mother in 1987.

Highway Cleanup

Recycling efforts come in all shapes and sizes, as Kansas City, Mo., police learned last March. About 2,000 pornographic magazines headed for a recycling facility fuel from a truck onto a downtown highway during rush hour on March 24. Traffic slowed to a crawl as drivers of other vehicles stopped to pick up the trash, then drove off.

A Bad Case of the Flue

And, finally, this item from the holiday season just past. In the early morning of Jan. 4, Lawrence and Margie Beavers of Oceanside, Calif., awoke to find Frank Morales, 42, dangling upside down in the chimney of their living room fireplace. "I asked him what he was doing in my house," said Mrs. Beavers. "He said he was Santa Claus. So I asked him, 'Where are my gifts?'" Morales was charged with burglary and resisting arrest.

Justice by the numbers:

A sampling of statistics, a dollop of data about law enforcement and criminal justice in the United States, vintage 1992.

- 1.8:** The number of years a person who committed a murder in 1990 could expect to spend in prison, according to the National Center for Policy Analysis, a Dallas-based think tank. Its study said a person who committed a serious crime in 1990 could expect to spend only eight days in prison on the average.
- 1.9:** The percentage increase in the number of personal and household crimes in the United States from 1990 to 1991, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey, which pegged the total number of crimes at 35.1 million, up from 34.4 million in 1990.
- 2:** The percentage decrease in crimes known to law enforcement during the first half of 1992, according to the FBI in its preliminary Uniform Crime Report released in October.
- 2.2:** The number of full-time law enforcement officers for every 1,000 U.S. residents in 1991, according to the FBI.
- 2.7:** The percentage increase in the number of criminal offenses reported to law enforcement during 1991, according to FBI's annual report, "Crime in the United States," released in August. The FBI said the number of crimes rose to 14.8 million in 1991 from 14.4 million the previous year, with the number of violent crimes rising 4 percent.
- 9.9:** The percentage decrease in the number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities from 1990 to 1991, according to Transportation Secretary Andrew H. Card Jr. Alcohol figured in nearly half of the 41,462 traffic deaths in 1991.
- 17:** The number of seconds elapsed between incidents of violent crime in the United States in 1991, according to the FBI.
- 21:** The percentage of all crimes cleared by law enforcement authorities in 1991, according to the FBI, which said the clearance rate for homicide was 67 percent, and for violent crime overall, 45 percent.
- 24:** The percentage of felony defendants granted pretrial release who failed to appear for scheduled court hearings in 1990, according to a study released in November by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- 27:** The percentage increase from 1980 to 1990 in the number of crimes committed by juveniles, according to the FBI, which noted that the arrest rate of juveniles for murder jumped 145 percent in the same period.
- 30:** The number of blows from police batons — out of at least 56 recorded by videotape — that actually hit Rodney King, according to Sgt. Stacey Koon, the Los Angeles Police Department supervisor at the scene of the March 1991 incident.
- 35:** The average annual number of police brutality complaints lodged against the New Orleans Police Department, the highest number found in a review of complaints against police launched in 1991 by the Justice Department in the aftermath of the Rodney King beating. The as-yet unreleased review, compiled from 15,000 complaints of police misconduct filed with DoJ from October 1984 to September 1990, ranked the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department second, with 34 complaints, while the Los Angeles Police Department ranked 11th, with an average of 14 complaints.
- 43:** The percentage of state felons sentenced to supervised probation in the community who were arrested within three years on new felony charges, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- 48:** The number of promotions or assignment changes for black FBI agents under a settlement of discrimination claims brought by black agents that was reached in April.
- 50:** The ranking of the New York Police Department in a 50-city survey of minority police recruiting by University of Nebraska criminal justice researcher Samuel Walker, who found that the agency's percentage of black officers remained at 11.4 percent, the same as in 1983. Los Angeles had one of the highest ratios of black police officers vis-a-vis its black population with 14.1 percent.
- 52:** The official death toll from the Los Angeles rioting that began after the April 29 acquittals of four white police officers in the beating of Rodney King.
- 70:** The percentage of the total number of homicides in which firearms were used in 1991, according to FBI data.
- 80:** The percentage of respondents in a nationwide poll, conducted in October by Louis Harris and Associates Inc. and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, who felt that review boards with both police and civilian members could best to judge allegations of misconduct against police officers.
- 88:** The percentage of law enforcement agencies that seized marijuana or hashish in the year ending June 30, 1990, according to a Bureau of Justice Statistics report released in April. In contrast, 42 percent of the agencies seized crack.
- 97:** The percentage increase in the number of heroin shipments seized by U.S. Customs agents in 1991, according to testimony from Customs Commissioner Carol Hallett before the House Narcotics Committee in June.
- 136:** The number of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in 1992, according to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund and Concerns of Police Survivors, which said the toll was the lowest since 120 officers died in 1965. Of the 136 deaths, 82 were feloniously killed (64 by killers wielding firearms) and 54 died in accidents.
- 198:** The number of law enforcement officers who have cancer and who believe the illness may be linked to their long-term use of radar devices, according to an unofficial tally by Gary Poynter, an Ohio State Highway patrolman who has researched the issue for several years. Poynter, who began compiling the reports in 1990, says that at least 20 of the officers are now dead.
- 244:** The number of U.S. law enforcement agencies that hold accredited status from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies as of November.
- 340:** The number of new names added to the Wall of Honor at the one-year-old National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, D.C., in May.
- 1,965:** The number of bombings in the United States in 1991, according to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which said in August that the figure doubled in the past four years, and that the bombings killed 27 people, injured 246 others and caused \$500 million in property damage.
- 5,049:** The number of car thefts per 100,000 residents in Newark, N.J., which has the nation's highest auto-theft rate, according to a National Insurance Crime Bureau analysis of FBI data that examined the rates for 520 municipalities.
- 18,700:** The number of law enforcement officers working full-time on special anti-drug units during 1990, according to a Bureau of Justice Statistics report released in April, which estimated that about 10,500 officers worked on multijurisdictional anti-drug task forces.
- 24,020:** The number of homicides in the United States in 1991, according to a report released by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which called the figure a record.
- 30,103:** The number of cocaine-related visits to hospital emergency rooms during the first three months of this year, according to data from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, which said the figure surpassed a record set in 1989.
- 37,383:** The number of female inmates as of 1989, the last year in a six-year period that saw the number of women inmates double, mostly because of drug violations, according to a Bureau of Justice Statistics report released in March.
- 100,000:** The number of new police officers President-elect Bill Clinton proposes to put on the streets in a Police Corps-style program he plans to push for once he is in office.
- 150,000:** The estimated number of members in over 1,000 gangs in Los Angeles, whose rivalries are responsible for 36 percent of all murders in the city, according to a report released in May by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office.
- 426,479:** The number of inmates in the nation's local jails as of mid-1991, according to a Bureau of Justice Statistics report released in June. That's a 5.2-percent increase over 1990, BJS said.
- 500,000:** The number of copies sold of Ice-T's "Body Count" album, which originally contained the song, "Cop Killer," whose lyrics sparked nationwide police protests. Sales of the album, which went gold, fell off dramatically once Ice-T voluntarily deleted the song from future pressings.
- 535,629:** The number of law enforcement officers employed nationwide in 12,805 city, county and state police agencies during 1991, according to the FBI.
- 855,958:** The number of men and women serving time in state and Federal prisons as of June 30, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- 1.1 million:** The number of domestic violence incidents reported to police in 1991, according to a study released by Senator Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.)
- \$1.5 million:** The estimated cost of a Federally funded epidemiological study of the alleged radar-cancer link, according to Bryan D. Hardin, director of the Washington office of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, a branch of the Centers for Disease Control. Hardin disclosed the figure before a Senate hearing in August.
- 1.7 million:** The number of motor vehicle thefts in 1991, as reported by the FBI, which tagged losses at \$8.3 billion.
- 14.2 million:** The number of arrests made by law enforcement agencies in 1991 for all criminal offenses except traffic violations, according to the FBI.
- 34.7 million:** The number of crimes experienced by U.S. residents 12 years old or older during 1991, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' survey of U.S. households released in October.
- \$500 million:** The total amount of funding committed by the Bush Administration in Fiscal Year 1993 to the Justice Department's "Weed and Seed" anti-crime plan, in which targeted neighborhoods are "weeded" of drug dealers and other criminals, then "seeded" with social services and programs to encourage neighborhood revitalization.
- \$644 million:** The amount of illegal assets seized by the Federal Government during Fiscal Year 1991 — a 29 percent increase over FY 1990, according to a Justice Department report released in April.
- \$1 billion:** The damage estimate in Los Angeles in the wake of rioting after the acquittals of four white police officers in the beating of black motorist Rodney King.
- \$11.3 billion:** The estimated budget for the Justice Department in Fiscal Year 1993.
- \$16.1 billion:** The total dollar losses the FBI says occurred as a result of property crimes in 1991.
- \$76 billion:** The cost to the U.S. economy — in treatment, prevention and enforcement expenses as well as productivity losses — due to drug abuse, according to a study by the University of Southern California's Graduate School of Business.

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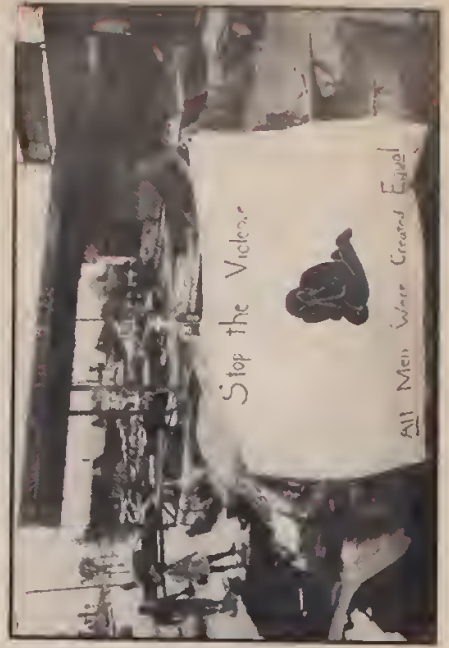
Vol. XIX, Nos. 372, 373 A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY January 15/31, 1993

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